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40p

Cheney presses Moscow on arms cuts

US threatens to put B52s back on alert

By SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON AND CHARLES BRENNER IN MOSCOW

RICHARD Cheney, the American defence secretary, threatened yesterday to reverse a new stand-down of long-range bombers and their missiles from 24-hour alert if the Soviet Union refuses to respond in kind to President Bush's sweeping arms cuts.

Mr Cheney's remarks came on the first full day in 34 years that more than three dozen B52 and B1B bombers had not been on alert.

The Pentagon ordered the aircraft crews to hand over the bombers to maintenance teams at the weekend in the opening step of the biggest unilateral cuts in nuclear weapons taken since Moscow and Washington emerged as nuclear rivals after the second world war.

Administration officials, including Mr Cheney, said that they were satisfied with the Soviet leaders' general response to Mr Bush's surprising and bold step on Friday night. They made it clear,

however, that the Soviet Union is expected to respond to the president's call for the abolition of its short-range nuclear arms.

"If they don't, then obviously there are certain steps we've taken that we could reverse," Mr Cheney told ABC television. These included renewed alert for the bombers and the redeployment of sea-based tactical nuclear systems. Mr Bush's proposals had called for the elimination of the 2,400 American tactical nuclear weapons on land and at sea in Europe and Asia.

General Colin Powell, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, said it would take only 24 hours to reverse the stand-down order for the 40 bombers and their nuclear weapons, if necessary.

Mr Cheney said the United States had "every reason to believe" that the Soviet Union would "respond affirmatively" to Mr Bush's request, which was designed to shorten the lengthy process of bilateral arms negotiations and to give Moscow an incentive to cut military spending as it carries out democratic reforms. Mr Bush had called Mr Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin, the president of the Russian Federation, before he made his address on American television and, Mr Cheney said, he had received enthusiastic responses then and since. However, Mr Cheney said, "we did not expect anything other than a general sort of endorsement".

Mr Gorbachev, in contrast to his previous bold stand on the nuclear issue, appeared to have been caught off-guard by the proposals. He was careful not to commit Moscow to specific reciprocal actions when he responded to Mr Bush's plan. He said that the American actions were very positive, but they raised many questions. Mr Gorbachev also said that the proposals had not come as a surprise since they

sprang from the groundwork he had laid at the Reykjavik and other summits between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet president's formal language harked back to the days when every Soviet and American arms proposal was a chess move with a built-in catch. His tone could not have contrasted more sharply with that used by Mr Yeltsin who called for rapid Soviet measures to answer Mr Bush. Andrei Fyodorov, a deputy foreign minister of the federation, said that if Mr Gorbachev failed to act speedily, the federation might take its own decisions on the matter. One Russian official said Mr Gorbachev had failed to understand that the shift in power from him to Mr Yeltsin had also affected nuclear policy and the armed forces.

The United States placed its eight-engine B52s on alert on October 1, 1957, in a show of nuclear might during the Cold War. The aircraft flew continuous circuits over the United States for their first decade of service and came to symbolise the nuclear threat. In 1968, the flights were replaced by a ground force loaded with missiles and ready to retaliate within minutes against a Soviet nuclear attack.

Mr Bush's decision last week to take the B52s off alert was a clear sign that the administration believes the threat of a Soviet attack has diminished since the failed Kremlin coup by hardliners last month. "We think that the bolt out of the blue is a reduced possibility," Brent Scowcroft, the White House national security adviser, said yesterday in an interview with NBC television. Mr Scowcroft, a former arms negotiator, discussed the dramatic arms control restructuring with Mr Bush a month ago after the coup.

Kremlin vacuum, page 10
Leading article, page 15

37-hour ordeal ends for ferry passengers

By ROBIN YOUNG

FIVE HUNDRED weary passengers trooped off the Sealink-Stena car ferry Felicity last night after spending 37 hours on a crossing that usually takes 3½ hours. The ferry had been due at Rosslare from Fishguard on Saturday morning but had been prevented from docking by the gales.

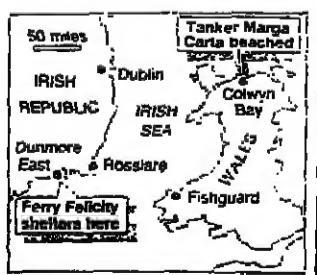
By the time the ship docked many of those on board had severe sea-sickness. Others were merely lubricated with the contents of the duty-free shop and bars.

When heavy seas made it impossible to reach Rosslare on Saturday, the Felicity was forced by worsening weather into the lee of the coast off Dunmore East, Co Wexford, where she spent all night and much of yesterday in winds gusting up to 40 knots. While

many passengers retired to their bunks, or tried to sleep on the bench seating, others chose to stay up dancing to music provided by the ship's five-piece band.

A Sealink spokesman said: "Everybody on board had a great time and there were very few complaints." One passenger said on page 20, col 8

Forecast, page 20



Dutch try to change man's view of woman

From MARK FULLER IN AMSTERDAM

THE Dutch, noted for their liberal attitude to sex, have decided to get tough over male sexual attitudes. The government will today launch an advertising campaign to try to change male sexual behaviour, which it hopes, will reduce sexual violence against women.

Under the motto "Sex is natural but not a matter of course", a series of television spots and magazine advertisements will be directed at males aged 15 to 35. "We want to make men aware of the unsolicited side of their sexual behaviour and the stereotypes upon which this is based. We also want to prevent sex crimes by getting youths and men to realise their responsibility," said Marie José van Bavel, the campaign's spokeswoman.

The strategy, which runs until mid-

1995 at a cost of almost £2 million, aims to prevent all forms of sexual abuse from rape to verbal attacks. In the first commercial a young woman is shown inviting her boyfriend home for a drink after a night out.

Ms Van Bavel said: "The man immediately assumes this means he can have sex and, once in the house, he starts to make advances. The girl is shocked by his heavy petting and pushes him away, and he leaves. The next day he thinks about his behaviour and calls the girl up. The advert concludes with them meeting in a bar having come to a better understanding, and with a better relationship."

The magazine advertisements employ clever word play to deliver hard-hitting messages against men who take women's sexual favours for granted. "If she agrees to go to the cinema, it doesn't automati-

cally mean you can play the leading role," is one slogan that the campaigners hope will make young men think again.

The campaign is based on extensive research, which showed that Dutch men still see women as conforming to two basic stereotypes: the "flighty type" who takes sexual harassment as a compliment and the "decent sort" who is easy prey for sexual jokes. The government also wants to widen the public's concept of sexual abuse to include all kinds of unsolicited intimacy and verbal attacks.

The campaign has been prompted by recent research which shows that one in three Dutch women has suffered some kind of sexual abuse. In their own surveys the government found that 20 per cent of teenagers interviewed had experienced sexual violence more than once.



Seeing eye to eye: Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, and his wife at the party conference church service in the Brighton Dome Mission yesterday

Labour leadership fears defence spending defeat

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Labour leadership was bracing itself last night for a conference defeat on defence spending this week after resisting left-wing demands to change its stance in response to President Bush's proposal for sweeping nuclear cuts.

As the Labour conference opened in Brighton, Neil Kinnock won strong backing from his national executive for his refusal to be tied to a target for arms cuts under a Labour government. Members of the shadow cabinet, who had last year rebelled against his tough line, felt in behind his refusal to give ground to criticism that his disarmament policy is too cautious. As a result, the leadership accepts it is likely to be defeated on Thursday over a call for Labour to commit itself to cut defence spending to the average of other Western European countries. As it did last year, it will not be bound by the result.

Mr Kinnock strongly welcomed Mr Bush's initiative but again underlined Labour's multilateralist approach that he has pushed through in the past three years. He told the executive that Britain's status as a nuclear power could be used constructively in negotiations and that the actions taken by Mr Bush and President Gorbachev meant that the door to disarmament was opening and would continue to go on opening.

But in asking them to back the renunciation of the motion calling for cuts to the European average, Mr Kinnock knew that he might be courting defeat later in the week. Many of the bigger unions have taken a hardline stance on defence spending to balance their decision to give backing, in some cases reluctantly, to Mr Kinnock's move away from unilateralism. The Labour leader, however, believes it wrong to accept an arbitrary figure for cuts based on a European comparison and says an incoming Labour government would make a decision after an assessment of Britain's defence.

In the executive, he was backed 14-8, and he defeated by a much larger majority another left-wing attempt to

commit a Labour government to abandoning the Trident missile programme.

As the conference began, delegates voted by a majority of more than four million to endorse the suspension of MPs Terry Fields and David Nellist after a day of protests and rallies in their support. The two MPs will now go before Labour's disciplinary court, the national constitutional committee, to face charges expected to result in their expulsion from the party.

Mr N-List declared last night that he would now take his campaign to union branches nationally. Mr Fields said: "This is the action of a desperate leadership."

There was a further boost for the leadership last night as proposals to reduce the role of the unions in the reselection of Labour MPs were approved by a big majority.

Mr Kinnock was deserted over defence spending last year by six members of his shadow cabinet who are also members of the national executive, including Bryan Gould and Robin Cook. On that occasion he scraped through in the executive by one vote before going on to be defeated in the conference. This year none of the six voted against him, and only John Prescott, the transport spokesman, abstained.

Dennis Skinner, the MP for Bolsover, said Labour should have held to its unilateralist position rather than retreated three years ago. He said: "Now you have President Bush, a right-wing Republican leader in the United States, talking about getting rid of this and that. This is a great

Continued on page 20, col 3

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Leading article, page 15
Economic policy, page 23

Prescott abstained in defence vote

Lubbers sticks to his guns over EC union

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE draft treaty on EC political union tabled by The Netherlands does not need fundamental revision and will not be withdrawn, Ruud Lubbers, the Dutch prime minister and current president of the European Community Council of Ministers, insisted yesterday.

His statement came amid intense diplomatic manoeuvring at the weekend over the controversial Dutch plans for a federal Europe.

The Dutch draft makes extensive proposals for EC common, foreign and immigration policies, and advocates new powers for the European parliament. Britain has indicated that it is likely to veto the treaty at the Euro-

pean Community summit in Maastricht in December.

On the eve of today's meeting of EC foreign ministers in Brussels, Mr Lubbers told Radio 4 that the Dutch proposals amounted to "a good compromise". He said he could accept that London and Paris might want to "endorse this but change that".

Mr Lubbers said: "It would be silly to go back and try to make a whole new treaty." While London thought the draft was too tough, Paris wanted it strengthened. There would therefore have to be further debate before Maastricht, he said.

Maastricht struggle, page 11

Table turned on hostage-takers

The kidnappers of Beirut, infiltrated by Western intelligence and abandoned by their masters, are in disarray and despair, reports Ali Jaber

John McCarthy is free, Jack Mann is free, and Terry Waite may soon join them. At the weekend Mr Mann enjoyed a pint of beer and a cigarette or two at an English country pub. It remains unclear when the next Western hostage will be freed. But what is clear is that the tables in Lebanon have been turned. The kidnappers, diehard Shi'as loyal to Iran, are increasingly in a state of disarray and depression, their ranks infiltrated by Mossad and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Divisions, distrust, uncertainty about the future and fear of prosecution by the West have taken hold. This, in turn, could threaten the highly sensitive negotiations to close the hostage chapter, sources close to the kidnappers said. They believe that some of the more important captives, like Terry Anderson and Thomas Sutherland, both Americans, and Terry

Waite, the envoy of the Archbishop of Canterbury, were being held at the Iranian embassy in Beirut. The rest of the captives, like James Cicippio, another American, and the two German aid workers, Heinrich Struebiger and Thomas Kempner, were being kept in other hideouts in Beirut's suburbs.

The first sign of division among the kidnappers surfaced with the killing in Beirut in June, 1989, of Mohammad Murad. He was identified by police as chief of the Islamic Jihad organisation, the captors of Alan Steen and Jesse Turner, two American professors.

Murad was also member of the security squad of Sheikh Mohammad Hussain Fadallah, the mentor of Hezbollah (the Party of God), which fronts the hostage-takers. Shia Continued on page 20, col 4

Israeli alarm, page 8

TODAY IN THE TIMES

STRESS ASSESSOR



Stasi Labuc is a psychologist who believes in taking risks. After working for the defence ministry for 14 years, she has developed a battery of tests to predict who will cope well with stress, and who will succumb. She has tested many on herself Page 12

HARD LESSON



Kenneth Clarke and the government have changed their mind on removing subsidies from recreational adult education classes. But, John O'Leary reports, the change has come too late for some Page 33

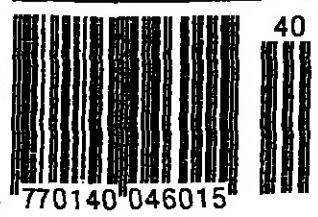
IN SERVICE



"While John Major points to the bleak equality of a classless society, Neil Kinnock should engage the services of a butler." John Grigg explains why Labour should become the party of upstairs as well as downstairs Page 14

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Searching for the X factor that can decide an election



Ashdown: perceived as being good in a crisis

ELECTIONS are won and lost on the margins of electorate choice. It is not the party faithful, those most interested and committed, that decide election outcomes. It is the waverers, the undecided, the disinterested voters located in the so-called marginal constituencies.

What is it that people think about when they make up their minds for whom to vote — assuming they decide to vote in the first place? Is it the Kinnock factor, so widely examined over these past few weeks? Is it the Labour party's U-turn on disarmament, nationalisation and trade union power, which polls showed for years turned off so many voters? Could it be the cool handling of foreign crises by John Major since he took office last November? Or is it the parties' images as fit and able to govern that count?

Analysis of polling evidence showed that whatever else was in play, improved economic optimism overwhelmingly accounted

As the tide of opinion data rises, Robert Worcester analyses the key points that influence the all-important floating voters

for pulling the Conservatives' share of the vote from level pegging (Conservatives 39 per cent, Labour 38, Alliance 21 in January 1987) to the 101 seat majority realised on election day in June.

Regression analysis carried out by Mori at the time of the election for *The Times* showed that more than 90 per cent of the change in voting intention between January and June 1987 was accounted for by change in economic optimism over the same period.

Parties' images, the leaders' images and the voters' ratings of the importance of issues and their perceptions of the parties' positions on these issues, are also factors. To find out just how important the electorate saw each of these factors when it came to making up its mind how to

vote, we asked two matched samples of about 1,000 electors, each interviewed in their homes between September 20-24, to allocate points out of ten. There was a remarkable consistency across all segments of the electorate, with 42 per cent of the weight given to questions of parties' stance on policies, 32 to the image of the leaders, and a quarter, 26 per cent, to the image of the parties.

Young people gave more weight to questions of policy, older people to the leader, but otherwise there was little variation except by voting intention. Tories gave more weight to leaders, less to policies, while supporters of the Labour party and the Liberal Democrats were more concerned with policy. Labour supporters were also more concerned with the

image of the party (see table). A computer technique, correspondence analysis, is used to investigate the interrelationship between the electorate's images of the party leaders. When Mrs Thatcher was in office she was burdened with negative characteristics: she was seen as narrow minded, talking down to people, inflexible and out of touch. At the same time, however, she was seen by contrast to Mr Kinnock and Mr Ashdown as good in a crisis and as a capable leader.

Now, with Mr Major as the third element in the perceptual map, it is Mr Kinnock who is seen as inflexible, narrow minded and as with talking down to people. Unfortunately for Mr Kinnock, however, there are no positive attributes which balance the scale, as Mrs Thatcher had going for her.

Mr Major is now perceived as being good in a crisis and as understanding world problems. Mr Ashdown's strongest characteristic is that he is seen as having a lot of

personality and he and Mr Major share the public's identification with being more honest than most politicians, being thought of as capable, and as having sound judgment.

It is now clear to anyone who reads even the occasional poll beyond the headline figures, that Labour leads on having the best policies to deal with most issues facing Britain today: unemployment

lead. Unfortunately for Labour, however, it is just this that voters tell us is the number one issue on which they make up their minds between the parties.

Finally, when looking at the image of the parties, which is given a quarter weighting by the electorate, one can see that Labour is still thought of by more voters as extreme, divided, too dominated by its leader and ready to do anything to win votes. On the positive side, it is seen as concerned about people in real need and as more likely to look after the interests of "people like us".

The Conservative party is thought of as out of touch, but as professional, with a good team of leaders, and as keeping its promises. To the electorate, the Liberal Democrats have sensible policies and represent all classes.

Only a major debacle for Neil Kinnock at the Labour party conference now seems likely to present John Major with the chance of availing

himself of the November election option which he still refuses to rule out (Robinson writes).

A deluge of opinion polls yesterday, with five national polls, one in marginal constituencies and an in-depth study of one bellwether marginal, showed the two major parties running neck and neck.

A weighted poll of polls from the five national samples puts support at Labour 39.2, Conservatives 39.2, Liberal Democrats 15.8 and others 5.2. Repeated on a uniform swing at a general election, that would result in a hung parliament with the Conservatives 13 seats short of a governing majority: 313 seats to Labour's 300.

There was bad news for Neil Kinnock in the Harris poll in the *Observer*. Thirty-five per cent of those questioned cited him as the main reason for not voting Labour.

Professor Robert Worcester is chairman of Mori

Labour in Brighton, page 7

Categories	Leader	Policy	Party
%	%	%	%
All	32	42	26
Conservative	37	39	24
Labour	28	43	29
Lib Dem	34	43	23

Source: MORI

ment, the health service, education, welfare and pensions. Defence is no longer a key issue and even on law and order, traditional Tory territory, Labour is catching up.

Only on the handling of the economy do the Conservatives have a commanding

Over half Labour's supporters back private school help

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

AT LEAST 55 per cent of Labour supporters and 71 per cent of Liberal Democrats are in favour of government grants allowing bright children from poor families to attend independent schools, according to a survey published today. A third of Labour voters believe the party should drop plans to end the assisted-places scheme.

The survey, commissioned by the Independent Schools Information Service, which is campaigning against proposals to scrap the scheme, also shows that 47 per cent of Liberal Democrat supporters oppose similar plans from their party.

Fifty-four per cent of the 1,820 adults questioned by Mori said that they believed academic standards were higher in independent schools than in state schools, while 65 per cent said that there would still be a place for independent schools even if standards were equal.

There was widespread support for assisted places, although 44 per cent of those surveyed had not known about the scheme until they were questioned.

The poll was carried out between August 23 and 26.

The nationally representative sample of 1,820 adults was interviewed across 148 constituency sampling points in Great Britain.

● Campaigns to improve nursery education and to cut the sizes of classes in state schools are launched by two of the largest teachers' unions today.

The Assistant Masters and Mistresses' Association says

Do you believe that standards in state schools are higher than in independent schools?

	Higher	Same	Lower
All	11	24	54
Age			
18-34	10	25	59
35-54	12	22	55
55+	10	25	48
Class			
ABC1	8	21	63
C2	10	27	50
DE	14	24	47
Voting intentions			
Con	20	20	62
Lab	11	29	55
Lib Dem	7	28	55
Region			
Scotland	18	33	37
North of England	9	21	55
Midlands	13	29	47
South	9	20	61

that nursery education should cease to be a "lottery", dependent on where a child lives, and be available to all children who need it. In Hounslow, west London, for example, two out of three under-fives go to nursery school but only 3 per cent have the chance in Wiltshire. Gloucestershire has no nursery education at all.

The association says that it is concerned about the growing number of children aged three and four being placed in overcrowded primary schools rather than in specialist nursery schools or classes. About 577,200 three and four-year-olds (46 per cent) go to school but 270,000 of these are in infant reception classes at primary school.

The National Union of Teachers is asking its members to report on the number of pupils in their classes following concern that numbers, particularly in primary schools, were growing rapidly. The latest government figures show that the number of classes with fewer than 30 pupils had fallen while those with more had increased, said Doug McAvoy, the general secretary.

"Parents cannot believe that their children could get sufficient of their teacher's time in classes with more than 31 children. That was the fate of more than a million children last January, according to the government's own figures," he said.

● Labour will double student numbers within 20 years, ensure higher education is open to "all the talents", and improve student grants under proposals in the party's policy document on Higher Quality Higher Education, published today.

Colleges would be obliged to analyse admission applications by sex, age, disability and ethnic origin to identify inequalities and monitor progress in reducing them, said Andrew Smith, the party's spokesman for higher education.

Education, pages 32, 33



Back to No 10: Norma Major wearing an appropriate number as she walks a half-marathon in St Ives, Cambridgeshire, yesterday in aid of the charity Mencap

Girl in care dies after car crash

By TIM MILES

SOCIAL services officials in Co Durham have launched an investigation after a 14-year-old girl in council care died in an alleged joyriding accident.

The girl was one of five teenagers in a car that crashed after being pursued by police at 3am yesterday at North Bitchburn, Co Durham.

A boy aged 17 is expected to appear before magistrates today. Three teenagers are recovering in hospital with leg, neck and hand injuries.

The stolen car, a Vauxhall Astra, was seen by police in a patrol car as it sped through North Bitchburn early yesterday. The patrol gave chase, but lost sight of the vehicle. Shortly afterwards, the Astra crashed through the railings of the village's Methodist church.

Durham social services confirmed that the dead girl lived at the Beech Rise children's home in Darlington. She has not been named. Another boy and girl in the car were also in council care.

Peter Kemp, director of Durham social services, said yesterday that an enquiry would take place as to how the teenagers came to abscond from council care. "Because this has happened at a weekend it is difficult to get hold of all the people concerned," he said. "However, I will be contacting everyone involved to try and find out the exact sequence of events."

● A joyrider died yesterday after a 90mph police chase across two counties. The man, who has not been named, was killed when he lost control of a stolen car on a series of sharp bends and overturned it.

An officer in a police van saw a man driving an XR2 in Minehead, Somerset, after leaving a petrol station without paying. The officer chased the car onto the A39 at Cannington, Somerset, until a

Doctors treat world's tallest man

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

A MAN from Bangladesh, reported to be the tallest man in the world, is in St Bartholomew's hospital in London for treatment to stop him growing.

Parimal Chandra Barman, aged 27, is said to be 8ft 6in tall, which would make him comfortably larger than the existing champion, Haji Mohammed Ali Channa from Pakistan, who claims to be 8ft 2½in but who is credited by the *Guinness Book of Records* with a more modest 7ft 8in.

Neither the hospital nor the doctor treating him, Professor John Wass of the department of endocrinology, would last night comment on Mr Barman's case. Professor Wass said that tests were being carried out and that it would be inappropriate to say any more until the results were known.

Mr Barman, from Dhaka, grew normally until the age of nine when he began a sustained growth spurt. He is still growing but is said to be weak. Doctors believe that

he is suffering from a tumour on the pituitary gland, often a cause of gigantism.

The gland, which lies at the base of the brain, is a tiny organ weighing only about half a gram which is responsible for control of the endocrine system. Among the hormones it produces is growth hormone, which controls the growth and ultimate

size of the individual. When it fails to function the result is restricted growth, which can be corrected by injections of growth hormone. Less commonly, it goes into overdrive to produce giants measuring seven feet or more.

One cause can be a tumour in the part of the gland responsible for producing growth hormone. If that happens during adolescence, the result is a giant; if it happens after growth has ceased, in adult life, then the additional growth is concentrated in the nose, lips, tongue, lower jaw, hands and feet, in a condition known as acromegaly.

Pituitary giants may also suffer from this condition. Of the eight men listed by *Guinness* who are attested to have exceeded 8ft in height, seven also suffered from acromegaly. The normal treatment is removal or x-ray therapy of the tumour, combined with drugs to reduce the growth hormone levels in the body. In the

past two years, two of the eight footers have died comparatively young. Gabriel Monjane, "the Mozambique giant", died in January 1990, aged 47, after a fall, and Sulaiman Nashush, a Libyan who just topped the eight foot mark, died of a heart attack at the age of 48 last February. The greatest of them all, Robert Wadlow, born in Illinois in 1918, had reached 8ft 11in and was still growing when he died at the age of only 22.

Perhaps the unluckiest man of all was Adam Rainer, of Graz, Austria, who started life as a dwarf, measuring only 3ft at the age of 21. He then started growing at a prodigious rate and by the age of 40 was more than 7ft tall. At his death in 1950, at the age of 51, he was 8ft 8in.

The tallest woman of all time was Zeng Jinlian, of central China, who was 8ft 1½in when she died in 1982. Britain's tallest man is Chris Greener, aged 47, of Hayes, Kent, who stands 7ft 6½in and weighs 26 stone.



Greener, Britain's tallest, who at 47 stands 7ft 6½in

Ministers study cut in inheritance tax

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

MINISTERS are studying ways of easing the tax penalties on inherited wealth as an encouragement to families to pass on homes and businesses to their children.

With backing from John Major, the options under consideration include cutting or banding the rate of inheritance tax, raising the threshold and further incentives for savers. The policy is in contrast to Labour's plans to increase taxation on gifts within families both before and after death.

The prime minister and Chris Patten, the party chairman, have both made clear that, after the Conservative administration's incentives in the 1980s to wealth creation, the Tories needed to take further steps to encourage savings and pass that wealth to the next generation in the 1990s.

The outcome of the study is expected to be disclosed either in Norman Lamont's Budget or in the Tory party manifesto, depending on the timing

of the next general election. Inheritance tax of 40 per cent, starting at £140,000, brings £1.25 billion a year into the Treasury and had to be paid by 24,000 people last year. The threshold was lifted from £125,000 in the last Budget but has generally not kept pace with the rise in house prices.

One senior government source yesterday predicted that Conservative ministers will promise a sharp rise in the threshold, perhaps to £200,000, next year or a banded rate of inheritance tax with the 40 per cent rate applying only to estates valued at more than £500,000.

The boom in home ownership in the 1980s is leading to many more people, particularly in the South-East, being caught by the tax when they inherit property from elderly relatives. Mr Patten emphasised to the Institute of Directors last week that the Tories wanted to encourage more home ownership and transfer wealth creation from generation to generation.

Watson surgery

Michael Watson the boxer has undergone a third brain operation and yesterday remained on a life-support machine at St Bartholomew's hospital, London, eight days after suffering a brain injury during his super-middleweight title bout with Chris Eubank. The operation, described as routine, was to replace a pressure-monitoring probe. Watson's condition was said still to be critical.

Fatal navy run

A young Royal Navy recruit collapsed and died on a fitness run six days after starting his training. An enquiry started yesterday into how Stuart Waterson, aged 19, was taking part in a routine mile and a half run at the Navy's HMS Plymouth, on Saturday. Mr Waterson, of Redditch, Hereford and Worcester, could not be revived at hospital.

Shadowy
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Shadowy world of the sleuth

Government urged to regulate private detectives

By JAMIE DETTMER

THE government is being pressed to pass legislation to control Britain's 3,000 private detectives, but the investigators' two main professional bodies are divided over whether a compulsory registration scheme should be introduced for those wishing to set up agencies.

Both the Association of British Investigators and the Institute of Professional Investigators have had recent talks with Home Office ministers as part of their long-running efforts to secure statutory control. But the association opposes a registration scheme, fearing that it would result in the arbitrary exclusion of private detectives disliked by the police.

Norman Smith, a member of the association's governing council, said: "Such a scheme would probably have to be run by local authorities or the police and we would worry about people being refused the right to register on grounds other than ones of competence."

The association favours the setting up of a disciplinary body, along the lines of the Press Council, which would lay down guidelines

on behaviour and have the power to ban private detectives found to have breached codes of conduct.

However, the association acknowledges that British detectives will need some form of official documentation if they want to undertake investigations in other European Community countries, many of which operate registration schemes.

Legislation governing the shadowy fraternity of private eyes is at present being worked on within EC institutions, ready for the 1992 single market.

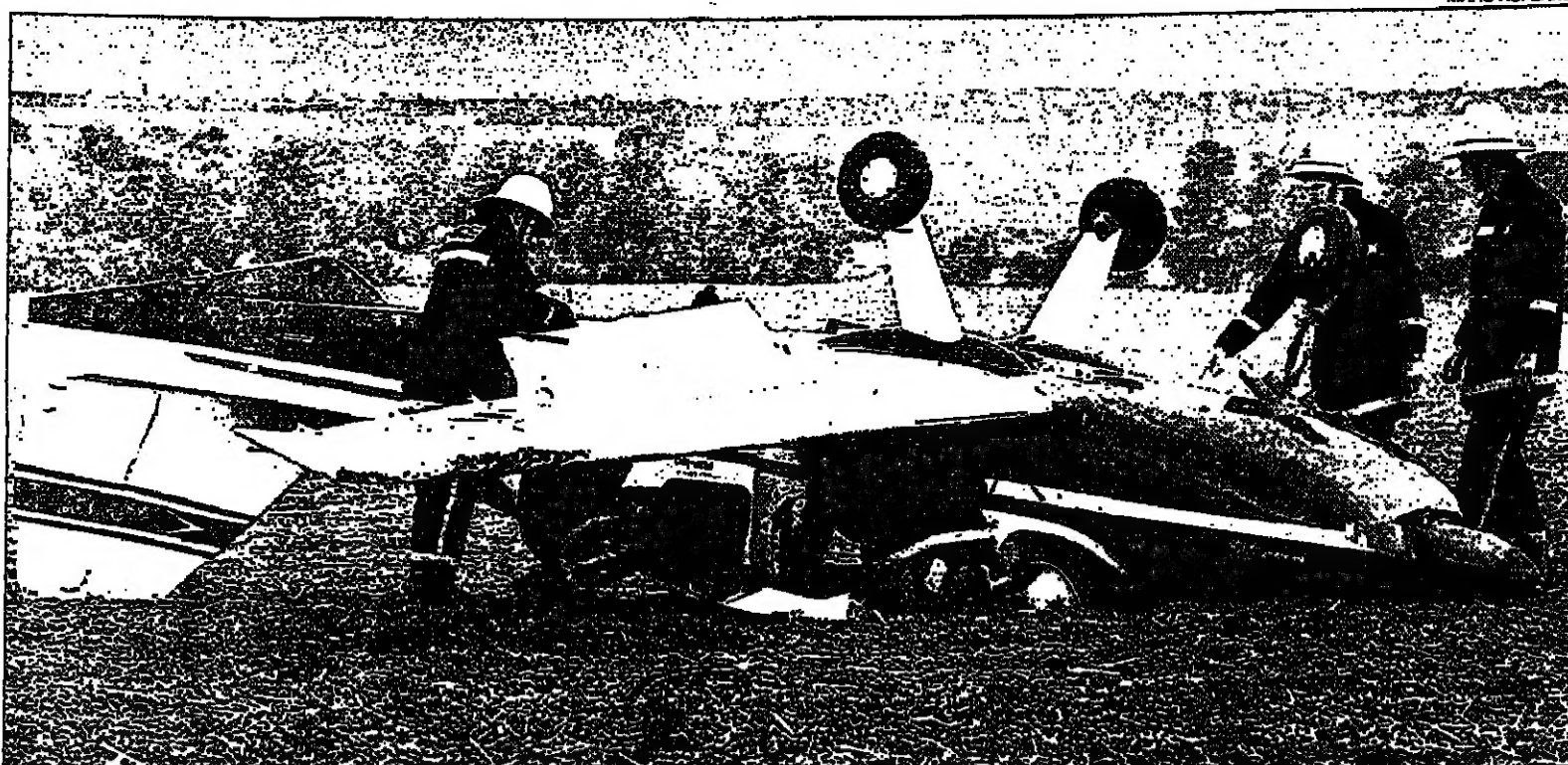
Both the association and the institute are eager to improve the image of private detectives and to keep out "cowboys". Currently, anyone can call themselves a private detective regardless of training or background. In recent years, the institute has issued public warnings about sleuths offering cut-price services. In one recent case, armed robbers set up an agency within days of being released from prison.

Solicitors have also been criticised by both professional bodies for not being concerned with the background or character of detectives they have employed on behalf of clients.

"Too often it is the case in commercial and industrial work that a solicitor will say, 'that is what I want you to achieve but I don't want to know how you do it,'" said one private detective.

Concern has also grown within the industry over the illegal use being made of increasingly sophisticated surveillance equipment. "If you picked ten private detectives out of the London Yellow Pages and asked them if they would be prepared to bug a telephone line or office, at least seven of them would say yes," claimed Christopher Brogan, who heads the International Commercial Agency. "I cringe at the thought. I am a good guy but it should not be down to the individual."

Neither of the organisations, which issue codes of practice to their 600 members, has escaped criticism. In the mid-Eighties one director of the institute passed on a dossier to Scotland Yard containing allegations that members of his organisation were involved in illegal buggings and break-ins and bought and sold personal information from official sources, including the Police National Computer.



Crash landing: firemen checking a Beagle Pop light aircraft that flipped over as it touched down in high winds and heavy rain on a farm airstrip alongside Huntingdon racecourse, Cambridgeshire, yesterday. The pilot and his passenger escaped from the accident unhurt

Modest habits that go with immodest pay

By ROBIN YOUNG

SIR Paul Girolami, chairman of Glaxo and beneficiary of the latest bumper increase in top business managers' pay, is the least likely man to spend it all at once.

Sir Paul's annual salary has for many years been equivalent to a once-in-a-lifetime pools win, and it has never changed his lifestyle yet.

He has been married for 39 years and has lived in the same house in southwest London for more than 30. He bought it when he was working for a firm of accountants as a pioneer in the fledgling business of management consultancy. He has worked for

Glaxo for the past quarter century, and has only ever had two jobs.

Such conservative habits and unostentatious lifestyles are by no means untypical of the men whose pay cheques look like other people's telephone numbers.

Sir Ian MacLaurin, the chairman of Tesco who is after "Tiny" Rowland, Britain's second most highly paid executive, with a salary of £1.5 million, sports a sun tan and a swimming pool at his home at Knebworth, Hertfordshire, but his only known interests outside his company are his

family and golf. Every Saturday morning he shops at one of the three Tesco stores within reach of his home.

Lord King of Warrnaby, of British Airways and Babcock, has a house in Eaton Square, a country mansion, 2,000 acres of Leicestershire and a third residence in Scotland. Yet his greatest known extravagance was of an intensely personal nature: spending £25,000 on a pearl necklace to put on his wife's neck in her coffin.

Robert Evans, the head of British Gas, whose £370,000 salary attracted envious comment in June after his rise,

lives unostentatiously in Bournemouth, watches rugby and is as likely to eat in a bistro or a select hotel.

Professor Sir Roland Smith, who could well afford to waive his possible £1 million payoff from British Aerospace since he has nine other remunerative directorships, also rejects the adornments associated with top-ranking business executives. He has no Rolls-Royce, no yacht, no mansion, nor racehorse, and lives modestly in Altrincham, outside Manchester.

One company head who has never been abashed by his

large salary is Dick Giordano, the American who chairs BOC. He was the highest paid businessman in the land until he was overtaken (briefly) by Sir Ralph Halpern in 1988. Mr Giordano dismisses the increments paid to some of the privatisation bosses as "minuscule amounts" to have such a fuss made about them. When BOC won a fiercely contested bid for the American company he was then running, he went out and bought a 63ft ketch, "because I expected to be sacked".

Chairman's rise, page 21

Agent who claimed to be on Her Majesty's service

THE identity card was, at first glance, convincing. Light green and laminated, it discreetly confirmed the holder's position as an officer in Her Majesty's immigration service. "Hello, I'm from the Home Office. Is Mr George in?" asked the man, who was equipped with small black briefcase and sober raincoat.

Before long, however, Alan George, a freelance journalist who was at that time researching into Iraqi efforts to build a supergun, became suspicious of Richard Greene of the immigration service. The mannerisms were right for a slightly fastidious Whitehall official, but then other things contradicted the grey-haired visitor's cultivated appearance. "He claimed he was involved in an official investigation into a small east London company which was trading in arms to Iraq," Mr George said. "I thought it strange that a normal civil servant would turn up out of the blue in this fashion. During the meeting I went to my study to fetch a file and when I returned I noticed him copying into his notebook my telephone number."

It soon emerged that Mr Greene, a tall, slightly built man in his late forties who spoke with an educated south London accent, was far more interested in Mr George, his background and his family than in any help the journalist might be able to give. He seemed particularly interested in Mr George's wife, who is Indian. "She could easily be taken as an Arab and it seemed to me that he would have loved to know more about her background."

Mr George was right to be suspicious about his visitor. Soon after the visit, checks failed to turn up the existence of such an officer in the immigration service. The Home Office had also never heard of him.

A few weeks after the visit, Michael Bull, the son of the

As legislation looms to curb the activities of rogue investigators, Jamie Dettmer unravels the case of the Home Office man that never was

Iraqi supergun designer Dr Gerald Bull, who was later murdered in Paris, blurted out to another British journalist that Mr George's wife was "Syrian or Iranian". When asked why he thought that, Mr Bull said that he had heard a rumour.

Earlier this year, several months after Mr Greene arrived on Alan George's doorstep, a source in Dr Bull's Brussels office admitted that the supergun designer had asked his London solicitor at the firm of Lane and Mittendorf to investigate Mr George. According to the source, Dr Bull had been stung into the move after several articles by Mr George had caused him problems. He wanted to know if the journalist had any links with anti-Iraqi Arab countries.

Dr Bull's solicitor called in Thames Investigations Services. The firm was paid £1,000 out of Dr Bull's personal bank account.

Thames Investigations is run by Gerry Moore, a prominent private detective who is a member of several professional bodies, including the Association of British Investigators and the Institute of Professional In-

vestigators. When pressed, Mr Moore admitted to police officers that his firm had undertaken an enquiry into Mr George. He denied, however, that any of his men had been involved in the Greene visit.

It would be hard to guess that Mr Moore's glass-fronted, two-roomed office in Tranquil Passage, Blackheath, south London, houses a private detective agency. A passer-by who glanced through the window would think that he was looking into a highly discreet estate agency. Glossy property magazines are laid out on the window-ledge.

Mr Moore was unhappy when *The Times* approached him for an interview. "You'll have to phone in office hours and ask for an appointment," he said on the telephone system. On the telephone a few minutes later, he said that he was far too busy that afternoon and the next day. He denied all knowledge of Dr Bull, Lane and Mittendorf and Mr George. "I'll sue," he said.

One of Mr Moore's investigators, Richard Yardley, a Woolwich nightclub owner, was equally unhelpful. Several months ago, Mr Yardley entertained members of his Upstairs Club, now re-named Reflections, by showing them a stack of false identity cards. According to Gary Mahn, a regular at the club, the cards included ones for officers from the Department of Social Security and the Ministry of Defence.

Mr Yardley, named in advertisements for Mr Moore's firm as a senior investigator, denied all knowledge of Thames Investigations. "I'm a club owner. I don't know a Mr Moore," he said.



George: bogus official aroused his suspicion

Prize serpent will be sold

By JOHN SHAW

CHRISTOPHER Monk's serpent, the bizarre musical instrument that gave birth to a whole nest of serpents as the early music movement took hold, is being sold in London. Monk was both a player and maker of early instruments but the Baudouin keyless serpent d'eglise was the model for copies sent to fellow enthusiasts around the world.

It was the concert instrument he played with the London Serpent Trio, the group that spread the gospel of early music throughout Britain, Europe and, during

three tours, the United States. He was also behind a remarkable concert at St John's, Smith Square, in which 53 serpentists from many countries took part in July last year.

It marked the 400th anniversary of the instrument, a sinuous member of the ancient coraet family that graduated from playing hymns in church to the military band.

Mr Monk died aged 69 in July. His prized serpent is being sold through his estate for an estimated £3,000 to £4,000 at Christie's on November 6. Francis Gillham of Christie's

said: "We expect it will go to another maker or collector."

Phillips the auctioneer has made 20 people, about one in twenty of its UK staff, redundant. It has also closed provincial salerooms in St Ives, Cambridgeshire, and Manchester. A Victorian sapphire and diamond pendant made £352,000 in a £714,241 jewellery sale at Bonham's in London. The sapphire came from a Kashmir mine active in 1881-7. It was sold by an anonymous Englishwoman whose family had owned the pendant since Victorian times.

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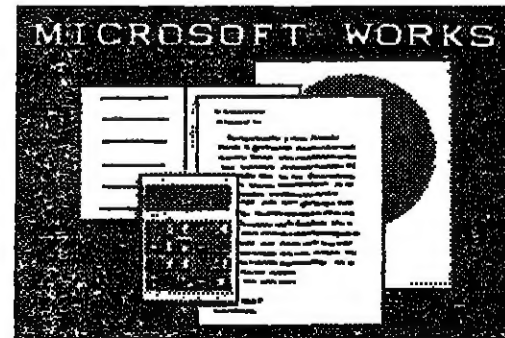
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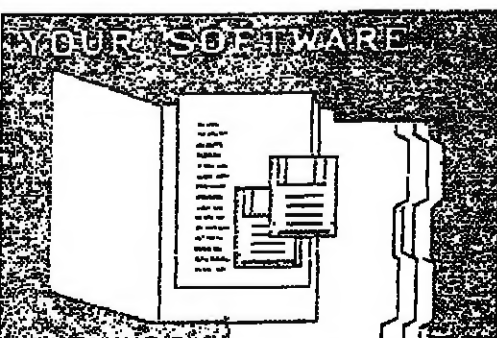
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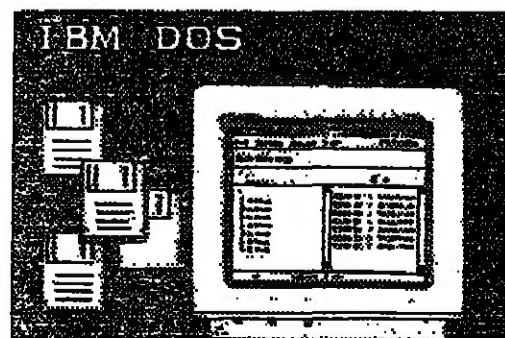
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Home secretary accuses Labour of veiled plan to attack 'cherished principle' of judicial independence

Baker rejects call for creation of a ministry of justice

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

KENNETH Baker, the home secretary, has ruled out the creation of a ministry of justice, which is being put forward widely within the legal profession and is supported by the Labour party. In a keynote address to the Bar conference on Saturday, where he was criticised over "the crisis in law and order", Mr Baker said that a ministry of justice would threaten judicial independence. He also attacked Labour's intentions in supporting such a proposal, describing them as the "more shaded part of the

Labour party agenda - securing influence over the judges". "We know what Roy Hattersley thinks about the judges," he said. "Last December he quoted with approval the sentiment that judges are notoriously their own creatures, disinclined through long exercise of power to heed outside influence."

Labour wanted to make the courts directly accountable to MPs in every aspect of their organisation and operation, Mr Baker added. The government's position was clear. "We respect and value judicial

independence. That independence, free of interference from politicians, is one of the fundamental principles rightly cherished in our country and has been with us for centuries."

A ministry of justice is favoured by the Law Society and although not formal Bar Council policy, the Bar's general management committee, its "cabinet", supports the idea.

The opening of the two-day conference was marked by warnings from the chairman of the Bar, Anthony Scrivener, QC, and the home secretary, over the future of the criminal justice system. Mr Scrivener said that law and order was in crisis and something had to be done urgently. "The sad fact is that the crime figures have rarely been higher and continue to escalate by the month. Violence generally and mugging in particular is commonplace."

He also gave a warning that the conviction rate had rarely been lower. "We wait for a lead. Time is running out," he said.

Mr Baker, however, rejected Mr Scrivener's calls for two immediate reforms without waiting for the royal commission to report: a rule to prevent people being convicted on uncorroborated confession evidence; and a right for fresh evidence, when it emerges after a conviction, to be considered by a jury.

The home secretary said that it would not be right to make "piecemeal reform". The royal commission had a wide remit and was looking specifically at confessions.

Mr Scrivener later described the rejection as "very depressing". He said: "I just hope there will not be another tragedy, another miscarriage of justice, before these reforms are in place."



Scrivener: action needed on law and order "crisis"



Baker: judicial independence a cherished principle

Legal aid reprieve for asylum seekers

THE government appears to be backing down over its controversial proposals to withdraw legal aid for advice for asylum seekers and other immigration cases. Kenneth Baker, home secretary, said on Saturday that "the Lord Chancellor and I said it was clear we should not withdraw eligibility until other arrangements were in place".

The United Kingdom Immigrants' Advisory Service, which was intended to take on the job, has refused to do so. A series of meetings is planned for this week. The Lord Chancellor has agreed to meet immigration lawyers, and Home Office officials are meeting the Bar Council.

Anthony Scrivener, QC, Bar chairman, described the proposals as "horrendous" and said that if the Bar succeeded in preventing one person being sent back to his own country to face imprisonment or worse, "the whole thing will have been worthwhile".

Running sores

The late return of written work and briefs were "running sores" which reflected badly on the whole legal profession, Philip Ely, president of the Law Society, told barristers. "If you know that you cannot complete the work within a reasonable time, for heaven's sake tell the solicitor: give a realistic deadline for completion and stick to it."

Public scrutiny

Budding advocates were told by George Carman, QC, one of the country's leading barristers, that they had to prove their worth to the public. The Bar had been and still was under siege and under public scrutiny, and rightly so, he said.

Free services

The Bar must do more to sell itself to the public and promote the services it produces free of charge, John Rowe, QC, leader of the northern circuit, said.

Wasting of assets must be halted

By OUR LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

RADICAL reforms to stop divorcing couples squandering their assets in unnecessary legal costs were called for by Judge Angel, senior district judge of the principal registry of the High Court family division.

"Something has to be done if at all possible to avoid the sort of outcome as in a case in the registry where the parties ended up with assets of £270,000, which included a business worth £75,000, having spent costs of £104,000."

The couple had started with "something short of £400,000, and spent a quarter of their fortune to become poorer", Mr Senior District Judge Angel said. Many such cases could not bear the expensive treatment they were being given. "The work being done on them, in particular the extensive and expensive enquiries being undertaken more or less automatically are

just not cost-effective. Sadly it usually turns out there is no crock of gold to be found."

The judge said that if couples were kept fully informed about what the costs of an investigation might be, they might decide it was not necessary. "I know of no other area in which people of limited means are engaged, in which expense of a substantial nature can be incurred without their being asked to agree to the expenditure."

Mr Justice Johnson, of the family division, told the conference that the present basis for calculating the lump sum awarded to wives on divorce was unfair. In assessing a lump sum, the determinant was her need. As a result, the wife, who may have contributed just as much to the marriage and worked as hard as the husband in her role as housewife, would end up with far less than him.

CHILD ABDUCTION Loophole feared in kidnapping cases

THERE is a danger that under the Children Act 1989, which comes into force on October 14, foreign courts will not regard abducting a child abroad by one parent to be in breach of the other parent's custody rights, a QC told barristers (Frances Gibb writes).

Ian Karsten, QC, speaking on "the war against international child abduction", said that there was a new concept of parental responsibility. Each parent would have responsibility for the child and be entitled to act alone in meeting that responsibility, provided the actions were not incompatible with any order made in respect of the child, he said.

"There is a risk that the foreign court may conclude from this that unilateral removal from the United Kingdom by one parent, though unlawful, is not a breach of the other parent's rights of custody, and so falls outside the ambit of wrongful removal aimed at by the convention (on child abduction)," Mr Karsten said.

"This would be a disastrous outcome of the new principles of parental responsibility introduced by the act, and one which it has to be hoped will not materialise."

He said that England had become a "net exporter of abducted children". Between August 1 1986, when the international convention came into force in this country, and July 31 1990 - excluding cases where children were voluntarily returned - there were 109 incoming cases and 138 outgoing cases of abducted children.

CORONERS' COURTS More active role for juries proposed

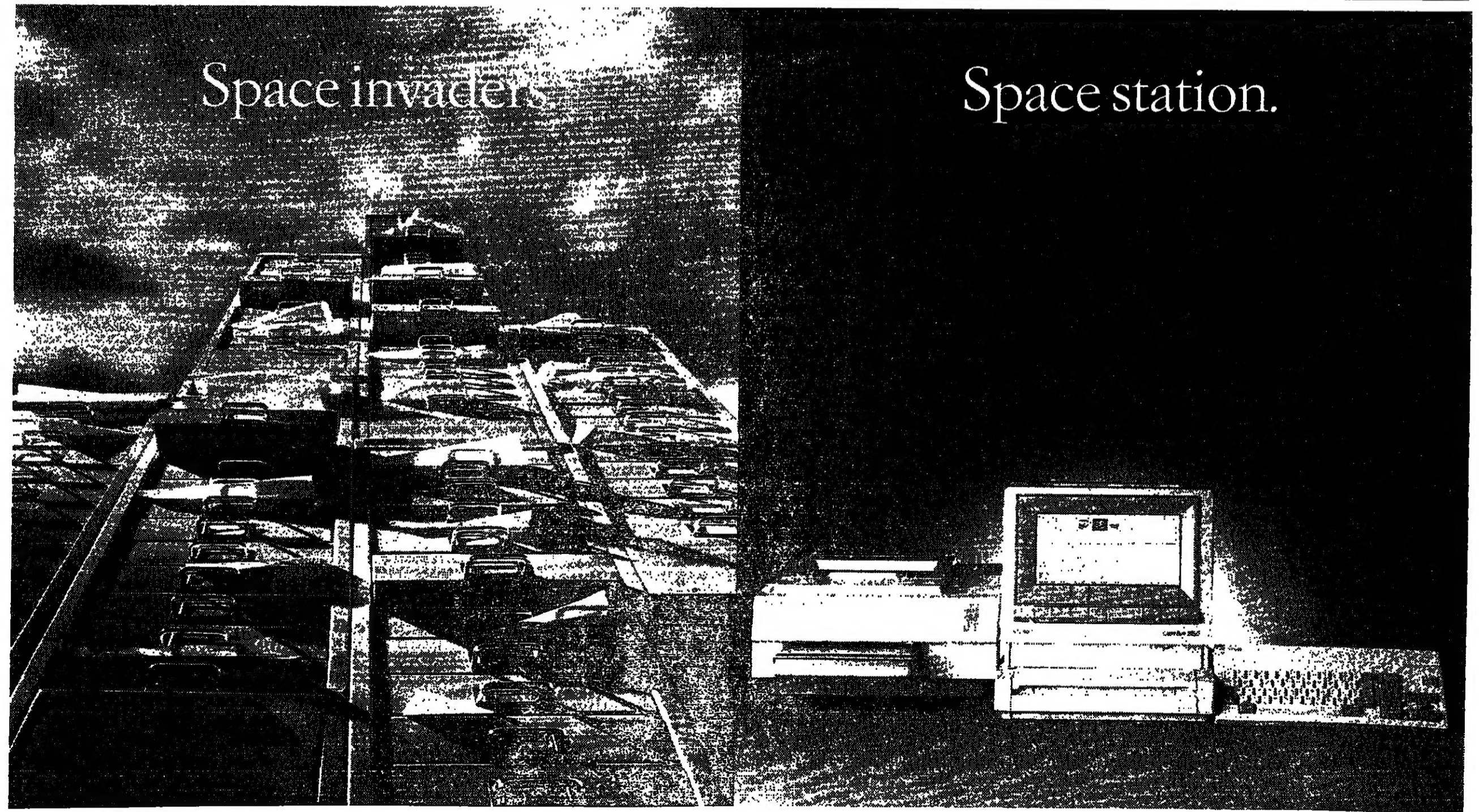
A REFORM giving coroners and their juries the power to indicate their views on the evidence heard was proposed by Paul Knapman, the Westminster coroner, at the conference yesterday (Frances Gibb writes).

If juries were to have a role in coroners' inquests, he said, perhaps they should be able to indicate their views, as happens in Australia, subject to guidelines from the coroner.

However, he questioned the need for juries in all cases with which they are currently involved. They should be retained for deaths where a person's liberty has been compulsorily removed: deaths in prison, police custody and compulsory detention under the Mental Health Act. However, they were not needed in other kinds of deaths, he said.

Dr Knapman, who presided over inquests into the Clapham rail disaster and the Marchioness riverboat tragedy, proposed that the coroner's inquisition should be replaced with a coroner's determination, along the lines of the sheriff's determination in Scotland. This would consider where and when death took place, cause of death, cause of any accident resulting in the death, the precautions which might have been taken, and any defects in a system of working which contributed to the death.

Elizabeth Munro, assistant procurator fiscal in Glasgow, told the conference that the Scottish system of fatal accident enquiries had the advantage that it avoided "the lurid media coverage so often given to English cases".



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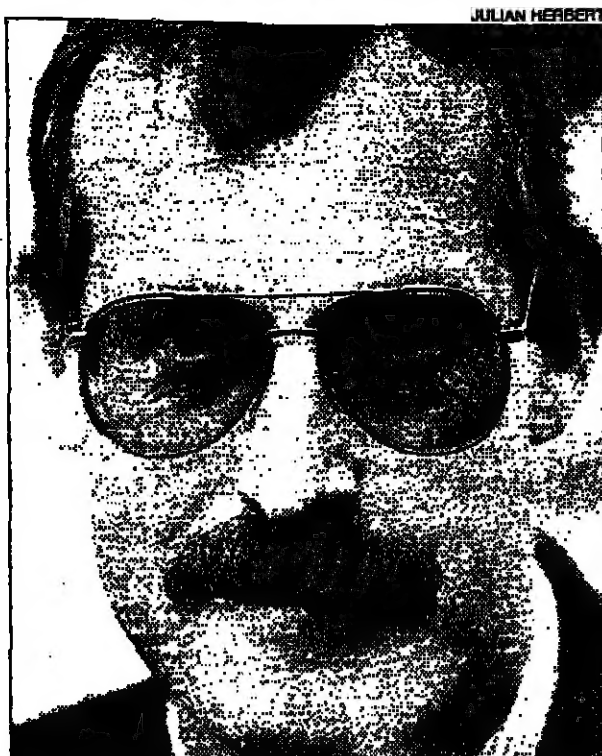
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Green expert: Martin Parry, who will head the unit

Oxford leaps to forefront of green studies

Michael McCarthy reports on the soccer-style transfer of a team of academic environmentalists, and the importance now being attached to research into global warming

OXFORD University will obtain overnight a world-wide reputation for work on the potential impacts of the greenhouse effect, with the opening tomorrow of its environmental change unit under Professor Martin Parry.

Professor Parry, aged 45, a leading world authority on the possible effects of climate change on agriculture, has moved from Birmingham University, and his transfer has involved — in football terms — not just the striker, but the whole forward line. He is bringing with him five core members of Birmingham's celebrated atmospheric impacts research group, with their projects, their £1.5 million worth of funding, and their secretary. They will give, in his own words, a "jump start" to the

Oxford unit, making it an instant international centre of excellence in the study of how rising temperatures will affect crop growth, wild plants, birds and animals. Its predictions of where wheat can be grown in 2025, for example, or where fresh water can be found, if global average temperatures are then, as expected, a full degree higher, will be of critical importance to governments and policymakers everywhere.

"All the evidence is that the global climate is going to change, and it will affect all our lives," Professor Parry said. "Our task is to estimate the ways in which we can best adapt, and reduce, the cost of the negative impacts." Even some of the smaller negative impacts might seem irreducible for

some of us: a research group he chairs has already suggested that bluebells and the white-flowered wild garlic will disappear as the damp corners of English woodlands dry out.

Professor Parry's interest in the future of agriculture is personal as well as academic: he is the son of a farmer in Suffolk, where wheat growing may well become impossible as temperature rises. He is the lead author of the principal United Nations study of the impacts of climate change on world

agriculture, and chairman of the UK Climate Change Impacts Review Group. The fact that Oxford was willing to bring in not just a leading expert but a mini-department is an indication of the importance the university attaches to the environmental change unit, which has been set up with enthusiasm and speed, in contrast to the situation at Cambridge, where a similar scheme is being pursued in a much lower key. Merton, one of the richest of the Oxford colleges, has provided a building for the unit: a charming 17th-century dairy, renovated with no expense spared to take the £100,000 worth of computer equipment to be donated by IBM. The company is also funding Professor Parry's salary for five years, and the Campaign for Oxford, the university's appeal, has already raised £1.7 million of the target endowment of £7.25 million. The unit will rapidly expand its research and teaching, co-operating with all relevant university departments.

Oxford is on such a fast track to environmental excellence because the project has excited the imagination and backing of some of the most influential dons, in particular the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Southwood, who is professor of

zoology, Sir Crispin Tickell, the warden of Green College and environmental adviser to John Major, the prime minister, and Professor Andrew Goudie, head of the school of geography.

In Cambridge, by contrast, the proposal for an interdisciplinary environmental centre, put forward with some fanfare by a group of young academics in 1989, became enmeshed in internal politics and has only just been agreed by the university general board: it will be another year before the centre is established, and then only if the initiating director, Professor John Page, also salaried by IBM, can secure the necessary £1.25 million funding from industry. Cambridge University itself has declined to contribute.

Two-year Vauxhall pay offer falls below inflation rate

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

VAUXHALL is offering 9,000 assembly line workers a pay deal that falls below the inflation rate and sets the pace for an autumn wage round of tough negotiations among Britain's big manufacturers suffering from the recession.

The car maker has dug in against union demands to use inflation as the base line from which it can win further rises. Unions at Vauxhall were seeking a two-year deal which would give 3 per cent above the retail price index or 12 per cent, whichever was the greater, in the first year alone, and a reduction in the working week from 39 hours to 37.

Company executives have offered just 3 per cent in the first year and 1 per cent below inflation in the second stage of the deal. The first-stage payment is also conditional on workers accepting further introduction of Japanese-style working practices.

In an industry which has been seen to cave in to heavy demands from unions over

the past four years, the Vauxhall offer is a significant retrenchment. It will be watched closely by unions and management alike.

Union representatives are due to meet Ford on negotiations for wage rises for more than 30,000 blue-collar workers later this week in the biggest negotiations of the autumn round.

Ford workers won increases of nearly 14 per cent last year because they tied their deal to inflation, which peaked last November at almost 11 per cent. The deal was widely regarded as one of the most expensive in the motor industry and was condemned for sparking a number of inflation-plus deals in other companies.

Vauxhall, however, says that it cannot afford profligate wage increases at a time when the company must increase productivity and reduce costs to survive competition from the new Japanese companies setting up in Britain. A

Vauxhall official said: "Those Japanese companies are going to get more productivity for less money. We cannot go into the next two years with a competitive disadvantage. That means getting hold of our costs and increasing our productivity to match the best of our competitors. We have to have a realistic approach and not look at what other people are doing but how well we can survive."

Vauxhall's stance is bound to alert union negotiators to the parlous state of the motor industry after two years of recession in which sales have fallen by more than a fifth.

While Vauxhall has remained profitable and its plants at Luton and Ellesmere Port, Merseyside, have been at full capacity, Ford has suffered its first financial loss in two decades, of £274 million, and its Halewood plant on Merseyside has been on a three-day week.

Unions may be hard-pressed to justify taking industrial action in support of substantial wage increases in the same way as two years ago when Ford was disrupted by sporadic walkouts.

Ford has struggled to improve productivity and maintain sales but Vauxhall has succeeded in introducing new working practices at Ellesmere Port.

Executives say that the plant's capacity will be increased from 120,000 cars a year to 140,000, with 20 per cent for export. Vauxhall's parent company, General Motors, has invested £200 million in the plant to build the new version of the Astra model as a result of improvements in both productivity and quality. The British-built cars are now said to be more reliable than those coming from German factories.

The working practice changes at Ellesmere Port included the abolition of demarcation lines, introduction of team working and the scrapping of multi-union negotiations for a "single voice" bargaining system.

Vauxhall wants those measures to spread to its main plant at Luton to achieve greater productivity on the assembly line, which make the best-selling Cavalier model.



Children at play: some of the younger members of an orchestra of more than 200 flautists rehearsing yesterday for a performance last night of Mozart's *The Magic Flute* at the Barbican Centre in London

Classic FM ready to beat deadline

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

THE fate of Classic FM, provisionally awarded the first independent national radio licence last month, was still undecided yesterday as urgent negotiations continued late into the night in an effort to secure the £6 million it must have in place by today's Radio Authority deadline.

Classic FM executives were understood to be confident yesterday that all financial guarantees will be in place after a final shareholders' meeting at 6am today.

If the classical music consortium fails to provide the authority with guarantees from its shareholders by noon today, the licence will then be

awarded to UK FM, Lord Hanson's easy-listening consortium, which submitted the lowest bid at about £350,000. Classic won the provisional licence six weeks ago with a bid of £626,000, after Showtime Radio, the original winner of the non-pop FM licence, failed to secure enough finance to back its £1.75 million bid.

A disagreement between Classic FM's executive and shareholders over Classic's proposed takeover of Jazz FM, the London station, has delayed the signing of the all-important shareholder agreements. David Astor, Classic's chairman, and David Maker,

its chief executive, had wanted Classic FM shareholders to join their Jazz FM takeover so significant cost savings might be realised by combining both stations' operations under one roof.

But many of Classic's ten main shareholders, including the American media conglomerate Time Warner and the West Country commercial radio group GWR, have refused to put any extra money into the Jazz deal. The shareholders do not wish to consider investing in Jazz FM until the Classic FM licence has been secured.

Meanwhile, Jazz FM shareholders have given the

Classic FM executive until the close of business today to come up with the cash. If Mr Maker and Mr Astor, who have been trying since early July to complete the deal, fail to win over the Classic investors, they will likely lose Jazz to a rival bidder.

Harvey Goldsmith, the concert promoter is understood to be interested in bidding for Jazz FM.

It was understood last night that Mr Maker and Mr Astor have agreed to compromise on the jazz deal to win Classic. However, meetings will continue through today to persuade Classic investors to join the Jazz bid.

New advice due on breast cancer

NEW advice on how to detect the first signs of breast cancer will be issued by the health department tomorrow to dispel confusion about the benefits of self-examination (Sheila Gunn writes).

The guidance, from the government's new chief medical officer, Kenneth Calman, is expected to point out the importance of checks by women on their own bodies. That will contrast with the advice from his predecessor, Sir Donald Acheson, who recently criticised self-examination as not very effective because it gave women a false sense of security.

Both experts are understood to agree that self-examination is no substitute for regular screening against breast cancer, which kills about 13,000 women a year in Britain.

Soldier's death

Peter Hardy, MP for Wentworth, South Yorkshire, has asked a French counterpart to investigate the death of one of his constituents, aged 21, in the French foreign legion. The man is said to have suffered a blow to the head.

Radar watchdog

The loss of valuable koi carp from garden ponds to thieves, herons and cats has led to the development by the Aquabats electronics company of Essex of a radar alarm system that barks like a dog.

Jail helpline

Prisoners at Winson Green prison, Birmingham, the scene of two suicides this year, are to be given a direct telephone link to the Samaritans by the end of the year.

Birds diseased

Hundreds of ducks and pheasants have died from avian botulism near Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. The agriculture ministry believes that drought may have encouraged the spread of the infection.

Drugs haul

Customs officers seized more than 120lb of cannabis resin, valued at £250,000, from a yacht in Poole Harbour, Dorset.

Bond winners

Winners in the weekly Premium Bonds prize draw are: £100,000, bond number J1T 550190, winner comes from Norfolk (value of holding, £60); £50,000, GWR 851068, Manchester (£200); £25,000, 25PS 758999, Hertfordshire (£2,001).

Accident services blamed for 1,000 deaths each year

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

MORE than 1,000 people die every year in Britain because of the failure of accident and emergency services, according to a report published today.

Doctors are poorly trained in emergency procedures, treatments are often seriously deficient, and research into injury care is virtually non-existent, three hospital consultants write in *Saving Lives*, a report from the health and welfare unit of the Institute of Economic Affairs.

A network of regional trauma centres, like those in America and much of Europe, could reduce preventable deaths and improve the chances of recovery for accident victims, they say. In spite of there having been "clear evidence" of that for 30 years, it is only recently that an experimental trauma centre has been set up, at Stoke-on-Trent.

Meanwhile, according to Peter Baskett, a consultant anaesthetist in Bristol, "100 people die every month, unnecessarily, at vast expense". Dr Baskett, president of the World Association for Emergency and Disaster Medicine, says that up to 75 per cent of trauma deaths in Britain could be avoided.

"Half of the preventable deaths were due to misdiagnosis of relatively common conditions, such as a ruptured liver or spleen," he says. "One improvement could be made straight away — an increased sense of urgency by junior doctors in calling for help and an increased speed of response by senior medical staff. Consultants must abandon their jealously-guarded restrictive practices."

Dr Baskett estimates that avoidable deaths cost about £500 million a year, and that a network of trauma centres could be established for £80 million, and run at a cost of £30 million a year. Another of the contributors to the report, Miles Irving, a consultant surgeon at Hope Hospital, Manchester, says: "Trauma centres would be well worth it when one considers the economic cost of accidents."

Further criticism of British

health care comes in a second report, *The Nation's Health*, published today by the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. It says that Britain still lags behind other developed countries in tackling the main preventable killers and causes of ill health.

The authors have written to the health secretary, William Waldegrave, urging him to adopt eleven health priorities outlined in the report, including action on nutrition, alcohol, cigarette smoking, road safety, maternity services, dental health and high blood pressure detection. Their proposals include random breath-testing, higher taxes on cigarettes, banning tobacco advertising, incentives to increase the use of public transport, comprehensive food labelling, and a "healthy" agricultural policy.

Wedding role wish comes true

A YOUNG girl's wish to be a bridesmaid was fulfilled yesterday, thanks to an appeal in the personal columns of *The Times* (Louise Hidalgo writes).

Lydia Waine, aged eight, dressed in lavender-blue silk, took her place alongside two other bridesmaids and a page-boy at the wedding in a Northamptonshire village of Janice Bromwich and Angus Hudson, who sent the much-desired invitation after reading Lydia's appeal earlier this year.

"She has been running about like a cat on a hot tin roof for the last week," said Lydia's father, Stephen Waine, who placed the notice on her behalf. "I could think of no other way of achieving it. She's been desperate to be a bridesmaid for years, but we had no family about to tie the knot." Lydia has also received the promise of an invitation to be bridesmaid for an English woman who lives in France.



On duty: Lydia in her bridesmaid's outfit yesterday

Greenbelt golf course hits hazard

IN A case that could have important implications for the future of redundant farmland, a parish council in Hertfordshire is seeking to prevent the construction of a golf course and to create instead what it claims would be the first new public common this century.

Colesdale Farm occupies just over 200 acres of rather unkempt greenbelt land near Potters Bar. Last July, Welwyn Hatfield district council gave outline planning permission to Grosvenor Golf Ltd for an 18-hole championship-standard course, which would include extensive tree planting and the construction of lakes and other water features.

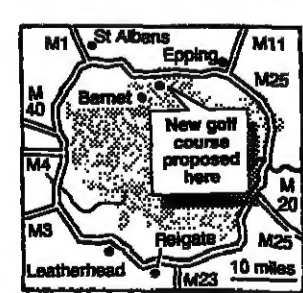
The company claims that its proposals would enhance a somewhat barren landscape. It would broadly retain the existing contours, would not fell any trees and would benefit wildlife and nature conservation. The private golf course would have a maximum of 800 member shareholders and

John Young reports on a dispute between a parish council and golf developers that might help to clarify warring interests in the countryside

would not include any other developments.

The company says the plan meets all the criteria laid down by the district and county councils, and would have no significant effect on traffic or local residents. It says there is a proven need for more golf courses in the area; all local clubs are oversubscribed.

But Lynn Cawthron, clerk of Northaw and Cuffley parish council, said that, in Hertfordshire alone, between the beginning of 1988 and April 1991, there were 64 applications for new golf courses or extensions to existing courses on redundant farmland. "The result of this change of use is that the complete character of



natural medieval meadow and pasture land is being turned into totally inappropriate quasi-urban parkland," she said.

The council fears that there will be a stream of further applications to turn land over to leisure facilities, and the countryside and its wildlife will be lost.

The council's alternative plan is to build about 30 flats and houses on the two acres now occupied by farm buildings, at a price that would enable young people to stay in the area. The income would allow the remaining 200 acres to be transformed into common land.

The plan envisages the

creation of new wetlands, pasture and meadows, restoring old ponds and regenerating the stream which runs along the valley. There would be large areas of broadleaf woodland with footpaths and bridleways.

Mrs Cawthron said that the district council was frightened of creating a precedent by allowing houses to be built in the greenbelt. Government directives state that golf courses are an acceptable use for redundant farmland, on the grounds that it can, if necessary, be restored to agricultural use at a later date.

Mrs Cawthron said that the land proposed for housing was already occupied by buildings, and that the parish council's plans followed the "footprint" principle of staying within existing confines. "In an ideal world, we would like to do away with all buildings on the site, but realistically we have to find some way of raising the money," she said.

Israeli alarm grows as Arafat gets PLO vote for peace talks

From RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM AND SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

ISRAEL appeared to be thrown on the defensive yesterday after the decision by Palestinian leaders at the weekend to participate in the proposed Middle East peace talks next month.

As Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, savoured the unusual sensation of international respectability, and praise from James Baker, the US secretary of state, the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, questioned Washington's impartiality as honest broker at the talks. His supporters floated the idea of an early general election. Mr

Arafat, who is expected to meet King Hussein of Jordan in the coming days to finalise details of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation at the talks, was so enthusiastic about his mandate from the Palestine National Council in Algiers that he even suggested the reopening of a dialogue with the Bush administration.

His new-found confidence came after the council endorsed, with a vote of 313 to 18, a policy statement opening the way to Palestinian participation at next month's conference. In addition, the members dropped earlier preconditions and removed Abdul

Abbas, the radical leader of the Palestine Liberation Front responsible for last year's failed seaborne attack against Israel, from the PLO's executive committee.

The victory by Palestinian moderates will greatly enhance Mr Arafat's stature internationally. The decision was also hailed by Palestinian students in the Israeli occupied territories.

There was no immediate American reaction to the resignation of Mr Abbas yesterday, although Mr Baker said on Saturday that he was glad "any time we see support for the prospect of trying to create a peace process in the Middle East". He saw Middle Eastern officials in New York last week while they were at the United Nations for a foreign affairs speech by President Bush. Over the weekend, State Department officials said there were no plans for Mr Baker to meet Palestinian leaders in Washington this week. Such a meeting, however, cannot be ruled out since the issue of Palestinian representation in the proposed peace talks remains a key stumbling block after it derailed Mr Baker's attempts to broker negotiations last year.

Although the news of Mr Abbas's removal was dismissed by Israeli circles as "irrelevant" because the PLO is considered a banned terrorist organisation by Israel, the Palestinian move, some of the less brought an embattled Israeli leadership one step closer to a peace conference it seems reluctant to attend.

"I have many doubts if it (the US) will be able to fulfil this task (of honest broker) because of its recent behaviour," Mr Shamir said yesterday. "But there is no better candidate." He was reflecting the growing realisation in Israel that Mr Baker will soon be in the region issuing invitations to a conference at which Israel will be expected to make territorial compromises.

Mann's jailers, the Revolutionary Justice Organisation. The end of his incarceration had been expected after a correspondent for the *Tehran Times* quoted "certain sources" in southern Lebanon as saying that an American would be freed on Friday. The Iranian newspaper has been generally reliable in its reporting on behind-the-scenes manoeuvring within Hezbollah, the Tehran-funded umbrella organisation to which the various kidnapping groups are believed to belong.

But moves towards freeing more Arab detainees seemed stymied with Israel's allegation on Wednesday that Iran had failed to deliver information on Ron Arad, one of its six servicemen listed as missing in Lebanon. Mr Arad, who was shot down in October 1986, is thought to be the only one of the six still alive. According to some reports he is being held by a pro-Iranian revolutionary group.

Hostage release process falters

From ADAM KELLIHER IN DAMASCUS

MOMENTUM towards the release of the remaining eight Western hostages in Lebanon, hundreds of Arab prisoners held by Israel, and six missing Israelis appears to have slowed after the freeing of Jack Mann last week.

Participants in the hostage bargaining — United Nations mediators, Iran, Israel and their proxies — have been conspicuously silent since Mr Mann's release, after weeks of statements. Giandomenico Picco, the special envoy appointed by Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary-general, to negotiate the phased releases, was reported by diplomats to be in the region pursuing another breakthrough.

Yesterday marked the passing of one reported release deadline: that of Joseph Cleppio, an American hostage, aged 61, a former accountant at the American University of Beirut, who is now the sole prisoner of Mr



Defiant stand: Imelda Marcos, the former first lady of the Philippines, declaring at a press conference in Honolulu her intention to return home with the body of her husband, Ferdinand Marcos, after winning an extension of her travel documents from the

Philippines' government. Franklin Drilon, President Aquino's chief aide, extended Mrs Marcos's one-way travel permit, due to expire on October 5, by 30 days. But Mr Drilon said the ban on the body of the former president remained. The government would suspend the landing rights of any carrier that tried to fly the body from Hawaii, where Marcos died in September 1989. James Lina, an attorney for Mrs Marcos, said that she had deferred her return after the extension and planned to go back on about October 19. (AP)

pend the landing rights of any carrier that tried to fly the body from Hawaii, where Marcos died in September 1989. James Lina, an attorney for Mrs Marcos, said that she had deferred her return after the extension and planned to go back on about October 19. (AP)

Art deco rules Damascus fast lane

Huge US cars from Detroit's golden age remain among the classiest drives in the Syrian capital, Adam Kelliher writes

THE 1947 Dodge once again roared into life to carry another load of passengers along the streets of Damascus. "Yes, by God. It has a very strong engine. Everything American is strong. Look at George Bush," sighed Muhammad Masri, as he methodically guided his battered yellow vehicle through the Syrian capital's traffic jams.

Mr Masri's car is about 18ft long and able to sit 12 people at a pinch in its three bench seats. It was designed more for Hank and Ethel from Cincinnati than for Abdul from Aleppo, but the durability of Midwestern steel has ensured that the many fine cars from Detroit in Syria are still in good shape.

Draconian import laws over the years have compelled Syri-

ans to keep cars running that were brought in during a more lenient era. Only Syrians with wealth or influence can afford or evade the taxes, which bring the price of a new Mercedes to \$150,000 (£87,000). However, many vehicles are now being sneaked in from Lebanon, where anarchy has kept prices down, and Syrian streets are gradually losing their strange atmosphere of an old Chicago gangster movie.

Most of the surviving items are taxis, yellow-painted cars that drive along pre-arranged routes, stopping for whoever

flags them down or whenever there is a spare seat. Drivers are usually chain-smoking characters, who flop an arm out of the window to signal to vehicles less endowed with steel that they intend to slice across traffic lanes.

The taxis have mutated in a distinctly Arab way. Prayer beads dangle from the mirrors, and some seats are draped with Persian-style rugs. Quotes from the Koran are plastered across the dashboard.

Keeping the cars running requires ingenuity and a cottage industry has sprung up in

certain areas of Damascus where grime-covered young men work to fashion replicas of parts discontinued in America decades ago. When these are not available the entire innards are replaced, leaving only the outer body as "made in America".

Replacements mostly come from Yokohama and Essen. However, economics, mechanical skills and sentimentality will ensure that the streets of Syria will still carry the hefty but glorious examples of their work.

"It has been working morning until evening 10 hours a day for nearly 50 years," said Ali Hassan, who drives a 1945 Pontiac, replete with an art deco aeroplane on its prow. "You come back in 50 years and it will still be working."

Colonel murdered priests

San Salvador — An army colonel has been found guilty of murdering six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter, aged 15, in El Salvador in 1989.

Colonel Guillermo Benavides was the first senior military officer to be convicted in El Salvador in a human rights case. A jury also found Lieutenant Yussely Mendoza guilty of one murder and acquitted seven members of the armed forces in the three-day trial. Benavides and Mendoza could go to jail for 30 years. (Reuters)

Emergency ends

Algiers — A four-month state of emergency in Algeria has been lifted by the government. It was imposed after bloody riots by Muslim fundamentalists delayed legislative elections. There have been no political disturbances for several weeks as the government and opposition try to reschedule elections. (AP)

Support march

Hong Kong — China staged its first military parade since 1984 in an apparent move by the armed forces to reaffirm support for Peking's Communist leaders. More than 1,300 soldiers, led by He Qizong, a deputy chief of general staff, took part in a four-hour parade through Canton. (AP) Bernard Levin, page 14

Republic move

Port Louis — Mauritius plans to become a republic, replacing the Queen as head of state, with a president but remaining in the Commonwealth. The announcement was made by Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, governor-general of the island, in a speech opening the new parliament. (Reuters)

Byzantine hoard

Istanbul — Workmen have dug up 300 Byzantine gold coins while repairing the sewage system in the Turkish town of Diyarbakir. Security officers moved in to investigate the possibility of theft after the coins, up to 1,500 years old and engraved with human figures, were unearthed. (Reuters)

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Colonel murdered priests

San Salvador - An army colonel was found guilty of murdering two priests and a nun in El Salvador. The court found the colonel, who was a member of the military, guilty of the murders. The victims were priests and a nun who were working in the area. The court sentenced the colonel to a long prison term.

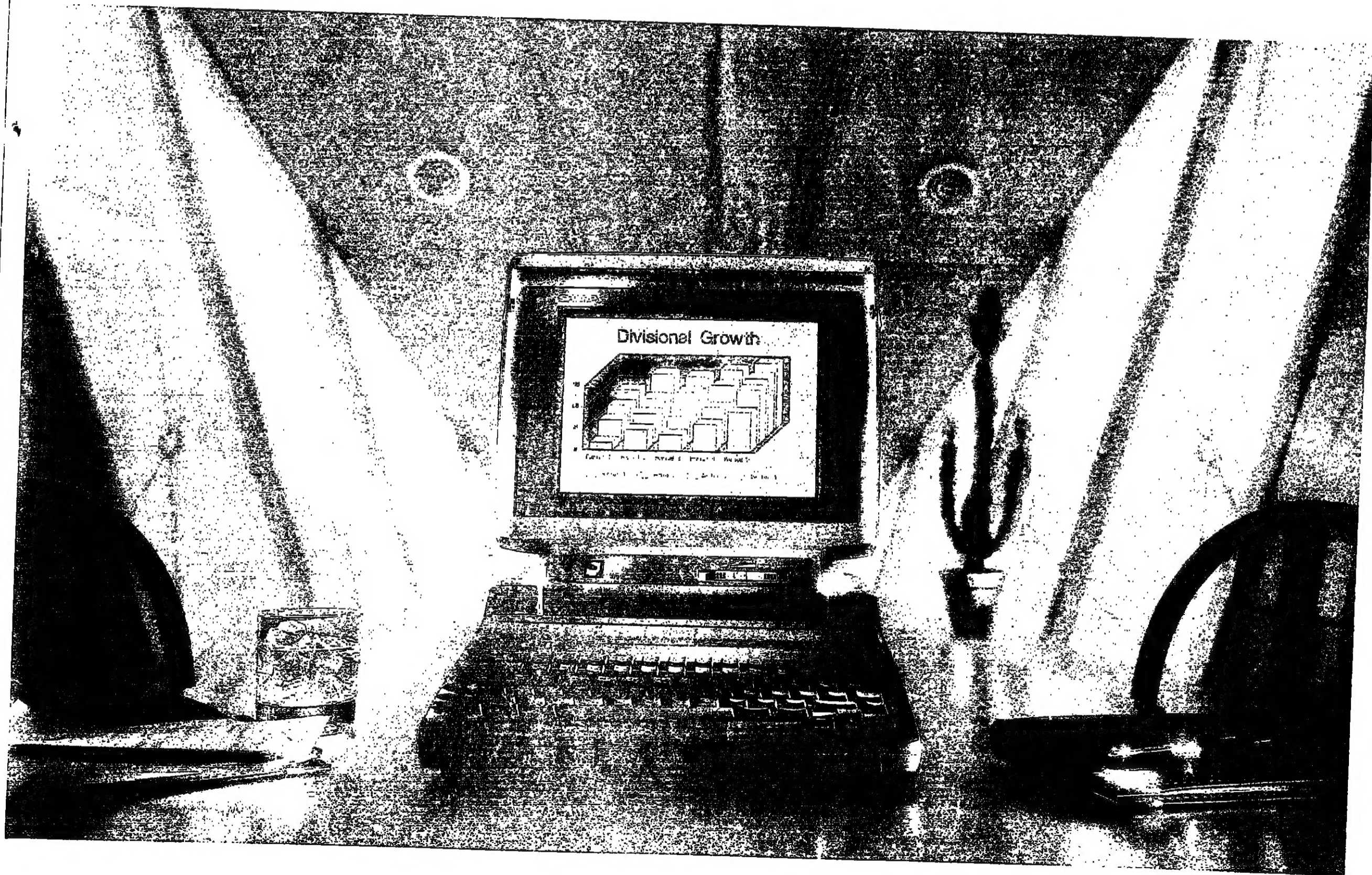
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SHARP
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analysis

Lukewarm Moscow response to US nuclear initiative underlines Soviet lack of central control

Bush offer highlights vacuum in the Kremlin

Demands by Russia and the other republics for a greater say in nuclear arms control has further isolated the Kremlin, writes Charles Bremner

BY OFFERING a lukewarm response to President Bush's initiative on nuclear arms control, President Gorbachev has demonstrated the growing political vacuum that surrounds him and the uncertainties now afflicting the command of the Soviet armed forces and their nuclear weapons.

Until the failed coup last month, Mr Gorbachev's main defence concern was dissent among senior army officers over the speed of withdrawal from Europe and moves to reduce the size of their forces. Since then, the disintegration of the centre and the notion of the Soviet state, has forced the military, now under the control of the reform-minded Marshal Yevgeny Shaposhnikov, to accept that it faces imminent transformation into a far smaller professional army.

In an unprecedented step last Thursday, General Vladimir Lobov, the Soviet chief of staff, summoned foreign military attaches in Moscow for a briefing. He told them of difficulties in ensuring funding for unit-wide armed forces and suggested that "one or two service branches" of the armed forces should be eliminated. During the past week, other senior military and political leaders have multiplied appeals for further disarmament talks with the United States. Moscow-based experts, both Soviet and foreign, noted yesterday that a substantial chunk of the unilateral arms cuts announced by President Bush on Friday in fact responded to proposals made by Soviet officials who are intent on tightening control on nuclear weapons and staunching the flow of money to the defence industry.

General Lobov said that he had been urging his superiors to negotiate the scrapping of battlefield nuclear weapons, of which the Soviet Union has thousands deployed across its territory, in Russia and the other republics. Mr Bush announced the elimination of these on Friday. Mr Bush's call for big cuts in silo-based heavy missiles is more tricky because the Soviet Union regards them as the central pillar of its nuclear deterrent, unlike America which places

Moscow view, page 1
Leading article, page 15



Disarming influence: President Bush greeting supporters as he arrived at Sea Island, Georgia, for a short break after proposing nuclear arms cuts

Bold moves have proved catalysts to arms treaties

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

PRESIDENT Bush's offer to make unilateral cuts in American nuclear weapons is the equivalent of a shot in the dark. There are no written guarantees that the Soviet Union will follow suit. Nor does anyone in Washington know with any degree of confidence whether a meaningful response from the Soviet Union will even be possible because of the proliferation of new power structures. No wonder President Gorbachev's initial reaction has been muted.

However, throughout the history of arms control which is littered with appalling breakdowns in relations and moments of high drama, it is the bold move by one side or the other which has helped to generate real change in thinking. The most notable examples were the agreement by President Gorbachev and President Reagan to cut strategic missiles by 50 per cent (sadly, not achieved in the strategic arms reduction treaty) and eliminate all chemical weapons; Mr Gorbachev's decision in 1989 to cut the Soviet armed forces by 500,000 and withdraw 10 tank divisions from Eastern Europe; and the agreement to go for the famous "zero option", removing all intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

Without political gestures and political will, conventional and nuclear arms negotiations would have fol-

ARMS CONTROL

- 1969: Salt I talks begin in Helsinki.
- 1972: Salt I signed by Nixon and Brezhnev.
- 1975: Salt II talks begin in Geneva.
- 1979: Salt II signed by Carter and Brezhnev.
- 1981: Reagan offers zero option for intermediate-range missiles.
- 1981: Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) talks begin in Geneva.
- 1987: INF treaty signed by Reagan and Gorbachev.
- 1991: Start treaty signed by Bush and Gorbachev.

with the start of the conventional forces in Europe (CFE) talks in Vienna. Arms control has always been seen in the past as a long term affair. Strategic arms talks (Salt I, Salt II and Start) took more than 20 years to produce a package that actually promised cuts rather than limits to the superpower arsenals.

Salt I started in November

1969 in Helsinki in the Nixon administration. Salt II was signed but never ratified in 1979 after years of negotiations.

Start, which took 12 years, was signed in July this year. Even Marshal Dmitri Yazov, the disgraced former Soviet defence minister, agreed that the Start agreement was a balanced treaty. The deal involves reducing Soviet missiles and bombers by 900, 36 per cent of the present inventory, and cutting Soviet warheads by 4,271, or 42 per cent.

The American equivalent reductions will involve 622 missiles and bombers, or 28 per cent, and 4,371 warheads, or 423 per cent. Moscow has indicated it will reduce the number of intermediate-range ballistic missiles by about 400 missiles (30 per cent) and its submarine-launched missiles by 500 missiles (about 50 per cent), with practically no reduction in heavy bombers.

But the ponderous negotiations which have led to these significant achievements are now being overtaken by events. Just as the conventional arms talks were almost sidelined by the political developments in Eastern Europe, especially the reunification of Germany, so the nuclear debate is now being dictated by the break-up of the Soviet Union and the need for the West, in particular the United States, to set a new arms control agenda.

President looks for poll boost on home front

FROM SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Bush yesterday began to reap domestic rewards for his decision to announce the biggest unilateral cuts in nuclear arms by either superpower.

The positive public response was reflected in the titles of three morning television programmes: *The President's Bold Proposal*, *New Challenges for the Bush Agenda*, and *The US Military and the New World Order*.

Mr Bush made his surprise announcement on sweeping arms cuts in a hastily arranged address to the nation on Friday night after details of his plans began leaking out as he started to inform his allies, including John Major. Yesterday, the US military completed the first step when it removed 40 long-range bombers and long-range missiles from 24-hour alert.

The plan was widely expected to scotch persistent criticism of Mr Bush as a man who follows well but is reluctant to take a lead. "No more 'Trust, but verify' a la Ronald Reagan," said *The New York Times*, which is usually sparing in its praise of Mr Bush. "The new American operating mode is to challenge and exhort."

Mr Bush's proposals, including an offer to negotiate with the Soviet Union for sharp cuts in the most lethal varieties of arms, are an

attempt by Mr Bush to impose his stamp on the world after the Cold War. The package was the first major shift in US defence policy to take into account a diminished Soviet threat to Europe after the failed Kremlin coup last month. The move also developed the theme of his speech to the United Nations last week when he said that Washington should "provide the inspiration for lasting peace".

Despite a coolly favourable reaction from Mikhail Gorbachev over the weekend, the Bush Administration is hoping that Moscow will match the American cuts. Mr Bush wants the proposals to lead to cuts in multi-warhead strategic missiles that far exceed those negotiated under a recent US-Soviet accord to reduce sharply the number of strategic arms (Start). American officials played down the Soviet response as expected, given the lack of orchestration beforehand.

"There was too much to respond to in 24 hours," said Brent Scowcroft, the White House national security adviser and chief architect of the historic changes. Richard Cheney, the defence secretary, briefing reporters on Saturday, said the collapsing Soviet economy gave "no choice but to significantly cut back on their military capabilities".

Britain to press ahead on Trident

By MICHAEL EVANS
IN THE FUTURE IN THE

THE British government has emphasised that its plan to buy Trident, the strategic missile replacement for Polaris, will be unaffected by President Bush's nuclear arms announcement last week.

Tom King, the defence secretary, said Britain retains only a minimum deterrent which was based on the principle of having one ballistic missile submarine on patrol. Although the deterrent fleet consists of four boats, the other three are always either in refit, training or preparing to be next on patrol.

As President Bush made clear on Friday, submarines launched missiles with multiple warheads, such as the eight-warhead Trident, are excluded from his package of proposals. John Major would have sought reassurance on that point before giving his wholehearted support to Mr Bush's initiative. The government will have the option of putting up to eight warheads on each missile, but there is no likelihood of filling each missile tube with the maximum firepower.

Although Trident's future appears to be sound in the short term, President Gorbachev has already asked whether his proposals will include the British and French deterrents. The sale of American Trident missiles to Britain has been a controversial issue for the Soviet Union since the agreement was signed in the early 1980s.

The government clearly has no intention of putting Trident on to the negotiating table. But to show that Britain is willing to play its part in the new initiative, Royal Navy warships will no longer "routinely" carry nuclear depth charges and the short-range missiles and nuclear-tipped artillery shells operated by British forces in Germany will be returned to their owners, the United States.

British units operate 12 Lance nuclear missile launchers with about 70 missiles in Germany. The warheads are all American-owned. Defence sources said there was no timetable for the return of the missiles to America but steps to remove nuclear warheads from warships had begun.

Mr King also emphasised that Britain would go ahead with replacing the ageing free-fall nuclear bomb, carried by Tornados, with a new tactical air-launched missile. The government considers that there is still a requirement for a sub-strategic system. However, according to sources, the new missile would be kept in Britain and not deployed in Germany.

Army chief dismissed by Mobutu

FROM REUTERS
IN KINSHASA

PRESIDENT Mobutu dismissed his army chief of staff as a dispute flared yesterday over how to form a government that might halt the Zaire's slide towards chaos.

Military sources said the president had ordered a restructuring of the armed forces after soldiers led much of the looting last week. State radio said 117 people were killed and more than 150 injured in the unrest. The sources said that, because of General Mambembe Mayibanga's failure to control the armed forces, he had been replaced by the head of military intelligence, General Mahele Liyeke. State radio later confirmed the change. President Mobutu, arriving for a meeting yesterday with opposition leaders to discuss the formation of an emergency government, was mobbed by about 100 delegates from a national conference that is supposed to chart the path to democracy. The delegates were annoyed at being left out of the talks and said the 3,000-strong national conference, due to meet on tomorrow, should instead be responsible for choosing the government. "Mobutu and the opposition are plotting together to form a government behind the people's backs," said one delegate.

The president, aged 60, told the delegates: "We would have liked to have waited for the national conference, but the situation is dramatic and we have to go fast." Some of the delegates representing the smaller parties were finally allowed into the meeting.

West Bengal chief vows to keep red flag flying

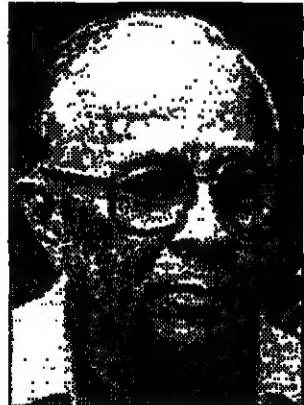
By MICHAEL HORNSEY

AMONG the few places on earth where the coup attempt against President Gorbachev caused rejoicing last month was Raj Bhavan, the official Calcutta residence of Jyoti Basu, West Bengal's chief minister and one of communism's great survivors. Mr Basu freely admits that his spirits were briefly lifted, though he says he always knew the coup would fail.

"For two days or so there was a kind of euphoria. Some top names in the KGB and military seemed to be in charge of the coup, but it turned out to be just an adventure. In fact, it had the opposite effect to what was intended. I fear we will have to get along with capitalism for a long time ahead," he said during a visit to Britain yesterday, with the air of a man who has learnt the lesson of taking the long view.

Wrong-footed by events abroad, Mr Basu can take comfort from success at home. He has been chief minister of his state since 1977, winning four elections in a row at the head of a left-wing coalition led by his Communist Party of India (Marxist). Since last June's general election he has also had a crucial role in Delhi where the minority government of P. V. Narasimha Rao depends on his support.

A spy and dapper 77-year-old, Mr Basu is in Britain as a guest of the government. In between urging British companies to invest in Calcutta's infrastructure - which he regards as perfectly proper for a Marxist in this pre-socialist phase of world history - he has found time for a guided



Basu: ready to work with capitalists for now

tour of the India Office and the recently restored Durbar Court. Like those monuments, he too is part of the imperial legacy. As a law student in London from 1935 to 1939, Mr Basu imbibed communism at the knees of Harry Pollitt, Palme Dutt and other British Communist party luminaries. "Those were stirring

times - the struggle for Indian independence, the Spanish civil war, Mussolini's seizure of Abyssinia and the Japanese invasion of China. We dreamed then of social justice and a classless society.

"We thought the capitalist countries would go into decline once they lost their colonies. But because of the tremendous advance of science and technology they were able to overcome their periodic crises, and the ex-colonies have stayed linked to the former imperial rulers by trade and commerce.

"But we still believe capitalism societies cannot provide all the solutions. There is still unemployment and they are better at looking after minority groups than the population as a whole. In most of India we still have a capitalist-feudal system and no proper reforms in the countryside where 80 per cent of Indians live. Industries will only flourish if you can raise the purchasing power of the vast majority."

Mr Basu, who attributes his success in West Bengal to land reforms and the devolution of power to network of panchayats (village councils), says his party supported Mr Gorbachev so long as he was trying to pursue reform "within the framework of socialism". But the Soviet leader had allowed things to run out of control and the Soviet Union was falling apart. There was a "mindless clamour for multiparty politics" which offered little prospect of economic improvement for most people.

While he regards himself as beholden neither to Moscow nor to Peking, finding fault with both in their analysis of Indian conditions - "We were always critical, for example, of the emphasis Moscow placed on five-year economic plans" - Mr Basu is saddened by the rush to discard the whole of the Soviet Union's post-1917 history. He even has a good word for Stalin. There were, he delicately allows, "some very negative features" in Stalin's rule. "But we also think he played a positive role in building up a very backward country and binding the different nationalities together."

Mulroney plans pass first test

FROM JOHN BEST
IN OTTAWA

THE Canadian government's sweeping plan to overhaul the constitution and end a long-standing rift between the predominantly French-speaking Quebec province and the rest of the country has cleared its first, formidable hurdle.

Controversy has centred on proposals calling for the recognition of Quebec as a "distinct society" within the Canadian federation. After studying the 28-point package, Robert Bourassa, the Quebec premier, gave it his qualified blessing. He said in Quebec City that it contained "positive aspects", even though it posed serious risks for Quebec, especially in the economic area. "We will have to see what kind of a deal could be done."

The fact that Mr Bourassa refrained from rejecting the package outright represented an important initial victory for Brian Mulroney's federal Conservative government. A rejection by him - as urged by fervent Quebec nationalists - would have been a certain kiss of death for the federal plan.

Even as things stand, it will take extraordinary goodwill on all sides to forge a compromise fundamental law in time to head off a referendum on sovereignty which Quebec tentatively plans to hold a year from now.

In the nine English-speaking provinces the plan was generally accepted as a useful point of departure for one last attempt at ending Canada's enduring constitutional dispute and turning back the threat of Quebec separation.

New York aficionados mourn Picasso of jazz

FROM JAMES BONE
IN NEW YORK

JAZZ radio stations in New York suspended normal programming at the weekend as though there had been an abrupt change in government, and began playing non-stop the haunting, muted trumpeting of Miles Davis. "We will continue to play Miles until further notice," announced one station, WBGO-FM.

From Manny's Musical Instruments shop in midtown Manhattan to the Village Vanguard club in Greenwich Village, jazz aficionados paid tribute to the most famous trumpeter of his generation, who died on Saturday, aged 65, from pneumonia, respiratory failure and a stroke. "You can really say he turned the whole world of jazz around," said Leonard Feather, an old friend of Davis' and the author of *The Encyclopedia of Jazz*. "He just had a guiding principle: move ahead... don't do what you were doing yesterday."

Sometimes known as the "Picasso of jazz" for his stylistic innovations, Davis came to New York from East St Louis to study at the Juilliard School in 1944. Although his last performance in the Big Apple in June as part of a double bill with B. B. King drew poor reviews - *The New York Times* called it "a particularly bad night" - his loss was universally mourned in the city, where he is regarded alongside such trumpet greats as Louis



Davis: restless trumpet innovator who fought illness from sickle cell anaemia through much of his life

Armstrong, Dizzy Gillespie and Roy Eldridge.

The drummer, Max Roach, a close friend, said: "He seemed to be able to turn anything into something good. He was musically one of the restless ones, constantly seeking." Lorraine Gordon, the owner of the Village Vanguard where Davis often played, said: "We lost one of the true greats." Manny's Musical Instruments, where Davis shopped, became sombre as the news of his death in California spread.

In his 1989 autobiography, *Miles*, Davis wrote: "To be and stay a great musician, you've got to always be open to what's new, what's happening at the moment. You have to be able to absorb it if you're going to continue to grow

and communicate your music."

Clark Terry, who brought a teenaged Davis along to jam sessions in St Louis said: "A lot of people thought he was a salty, cool cat. Once you got past that facade of 'Don't touch me, get away from me,' he was a pussycat."

Davis was plagued by illness much of his life, at various times battling diabetes, pneumonia, a stroke and hip-joint problems caused by sickle cell anaemia. He wrote in his autobiography that he overcame heroin addiction in the 1950s but continued to use cocaine until 1981. Memorial services are planned in New York and St Louis.

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Neo-nazis step up pressure as tide of refugees swells



Battle cry: polls have shown growing support among young people for the neo-nazi purge of refugees

AT LEAST 13 more hostels for foreigners were attacked in Germany over the weekend, as police said that violence was growing nationally and could soon be out of control unless 60,000 more officers were recruited.

While politicians continue to argue over ways to stop more refugees arriving, the 143,000 who have come in so far this year live in increasing dread of being beaten up, on the street or in their homes.

The attacks are indiscriminate and cynically brutal. One night last week, the door burst open at the foreigners' hostel in Ueckermünde, a remote town on the Baltic. The black-masked "visitors" were armed with iron bars and they set about beating up the residents. After they left, a Romanian girl, aged three, had to be taken to hospital, her face raw after she was sprayed with a chemical.

A Vietnamese woman, six months pregnant, was attacked after nine youths broke into her flat in Dresden. Two Nigerians are in hospital in Münster after jumping from the second floor of their burning hostel. In Saarbrücken earlier this month, a Senegalese was killed in another hostel fire, started deliberately.

Last Friday, a hostel for gypsies at Recklinghausen in the west was wrecked, and accommodation used by Bulgarians, Romanians and Vietnamese was badly damaged at Alcock in the east. On Saturday night 18 refugees had to flee a fire at their hostel in Hanover, while masked raiders smashed up a home in Saarbrücken.

The skinhead neo-nazi gangs have sometimes been encouraged by popular support in areas where there are hostels. During a week-long siege of one home at Hoyerswerda in Saxony, local people clapped and chanted "Sieg Heil" and "Niggers raus" as the skinheads fought police, hurling petrol bombs, stones and bottles. Yesterday 1,000

Police fears are growing that violence against immigrants in Germany could get out of control, Ian Murray writes from Bonn

people demonstrated against racism there but the Mozambican and Vietnamese refugees had already left, to the cheers of local people.

Now based in the west, one of them told the *Der Spiegel* newspaper: "I would rather die than go back to Saxony." According to Günter Apel, Hamburg's official foreigner ombudsman, the wave of violence against refugees "is probably the nastiest thing that has happened on German soil" since the 1938 Nazi pogrom. As the country prepares to celebrate the first year of German unity on Thursday, a small but organised neo-nazi movement is growing and projecting an ominous, if inaccurate, national image.

The violence grabs the headlines and distorts the picture. A recent poll showed that 79 per cent of east Germans and 70 per cent of west Germans still believe that the country should be ready to grant asylum to all who need it. Spontaneous demonstrations in many cities over the weekend saw hundreds of young people cheered as they marched under banners saying "Nazi murderers". Local vigilante groups have been established in some areas to help protect the hostels.

At the same time 60 per cent in the west and 68 per cent in the east think that something must be done urgently to stop so many obvious economic refugees arriving. Under the German constitution anyone claim-

ing to be in danger of persecution has the right to stay until the case can be investigated. About 193,000 people took advantage of this last year, compared with just 25,000 who went to Britain or 56,000 who sought refuge in France — Europe's second most welcoming country to refugees. About 230,000 people are expected this year if nothing can be done to stop the flow and most will try to stay even if they are not granted asylum.

Only around 5 per cent of those who arrive in Germany are ultimately found to be genuine cases, but thousands of those rejected manage to stay on, adding to employment and housing problems and increasing social tension. This explains growing tolerance for the violence. One poll showed that 21 per cent in the east and 38 per cent in the west now said they had a real understanding for the radical right tendency. The most disturbing poll findings are those

taken from the 16 to 25 age group, where one in three respondents supported the neo-nazis and one in 20 said the time had come to rebuild a Nazi party.

The violence has spread in recent weeks, particularly in the depressed, high-unemployment areas of the east. The problem is, however, nationwide and of the 450 or so attacks reported so far this year, nearly 200 have been in the west. Police are not yet sure whether the majority are copycat incidents or part of a more sinister operation.

While condemning the neo-nazis out of hand, all the main political parties want urgent measures to stop the refugees arriving in such numbers. There are, however, fundamental differences over whether this can be done without amending the constitution and a special committee has been formed to examine whether the borders can be closed to all but genuine cases.

EC ministers seek to avert Maastricht breakdown

FROM GEORGE BROCK IN BRUSSELS

EUROPEAN foreign ministers met here this morning to try to avert a confrontation over the EC's unfinished treaty on political union.

They gather at the start of one of the most difficult weeks in the European Community's history. Besides trying to resolve a paralysing dispute over a new Dutch draft of the political union treaty, they will also discuss the remote possibility of sending an armed peacekeeping force to Yugoslavia. The EC mandate to mediate in the Yugoslav civil war expires on Monday. Although Western European officials have been studying options for deploying troops, few governments, if any, will argue today that the conditions are right for military intervention. Britain has strenuously opposed it.

The ministers will also try to break the deadlock over food imports from Eastern Europe. Three weeks ago, the French government blocked a new EC offer to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary that would have allowed a modest increase in the beef and lamb that the three countries send to the community. French ministers and President Mitterrand, who were the targets of a huge farmers' demonstration in Paris yesterday, have repeatedly sug-

gested that they would work out a compromise formula but no new suggestion had arrived in Brussels by yesterday.

As if this was not enough, staff at the EC Commission are due to strike over pay for two days this week and some ministerial meetings may have to be held without professional interpreters today because of industrial action.

The Dutch ministers and officials met in The Hague yesterday to review their battered ideas on political union. A Dutch draft of the political union treaty was criticised by EC ambassadors when they had their first opportunity to debate the document last Thursday. Ruud Lubbers, the Dutch prime minister, said yesterday that the Dutch text was negotiable, but he would not withdraw it. He said The Netherlands would persist with the plan despite its initial reception, "because it is very well prepared and we have taken into consideration the opinion of many nations... It is not a matter of stubbornness. The plan could be improved in some areas, but too many proposals to change it would diminish the chances of agreement at Maastricht."

The draft contains proposals on EC control of foreign policy, criminal justice, immigration and new powers for the European parliament. An increasing number of governments are voicing their concern that the treaty will not be agreed in time for the EC summit in Maastricht in December.

A great deal will depend today on whether Hans van den Broek, the Dutch foreign minister, will consider a compromise that has been discussed by several governments here. The treaty negotiations would return to the basic framework laid down by the Luxembourg government, which held the EC presidency before The Netherlands. The Dutch text would be "quarantined" for ideas and formulas which enjoyed agreement.



Martens: will stay in power until elections

Flemish ministers resign

FROM REUTER AND AP IN BRUSSELS

WILFRIED Martens, the Belgian prime minister, said yesterday that the Flemish nationalist Volksunie party had withdrawn from the five-party coalition government, but that his administration remained in power.

The coalition has been embroiled in a dispute over arms sales to Saudi Arabia that has split the French and Flemish-speaking communities. The Volksunie refused to back the arms sales.

The two Volksunie ministers have resigned but Mr Martens said after a cabinet meeting that the government as a whole was not quitting. The coalition now contains four parties, Christian Democrats and Socialists from both the French and Flemish-speaking communities. It will continue in office until elections on January 19. The two Volksunie ministers were replaced by a Christian Democrat and a Socialist.

Farmers say it with cheese

FROM AFP IN PARIS

UNDER the watchful eye of the police, about 150,000 French farmers gathered here yesterday morning to mingle with city dwellers before starting their protest against deteriorating living conditions.

The farmers are angered by European Community plans to open up to former Eastern bloc countries — particularly to meat imports — and French government agricultural policies, including what they say is insufficient compensation after a two-year drought and a 4 per cent budget cut in farming credits. Despite a cheerful start to the day, about 10,000 police, including more than 4,000 riot police, were deployed in Paris.

Farmers from all over the country spread to the 20 districts of Paris offering cheeses, hams, honey and wines to residents and try to explain their plight. Crowds of Parisians turned out to chat with them and taste their produce. The farmers planned later to transform the Cour de Vincennes into a huge village fair and picnic ground before gathering at the nearby Place de la Nation for a four-mile march to the Bastille and République squares and back.

The Socialist government expressed sympathy for the farmers yesterday despite signs in the run-up to the mass rally that the agricultural sector had little use for them. Farmers in northern France last week pelted Laurent Fabius, the former prime minister and parliament speaker, with rotten eggs, and their clashes with security forces forced President Mitterrand to cancel an appearance in Nièvre, central France.

Philippe Marchand, the interior minister, sounded almost apologetic when he told a radio station that although he was convinced the demonstration would take place "in a calm and dignified manner", the large number of police was needed against possible outside "provocations". He said: "If there are any disturbances, I am sure they will not come from the farmers." Edith Cresson, the prime minister, said in an interview with the Sunday newspaper, *Journal du Dimanche*, that she understood the farmers' position, but deplored that their ire was being "exploited by the opposition".



Striking a chord: Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former French president, playing an accordion with provincial musicians yesterday in Paris when 150,000 farmers protested against falling incomes and cheap imports from Eastern Europe.

Romanian leaders vie for control

FROM TIM JUDAH IN BUCHAREST

FRENETIC political horse-trading began over the weekend as riot police saw off the last of several thousand coalminers who had terrified the Romanian capital for three days.

The miners left after being promised wage increases, having secured the fall of the government of Petre Roman, the prime minister, and following a promise that President Iliescu that would visit their pits in the Jiu valley today.

Hardly had they left than Mr Roman began issuing ambiguous statements about whether he had resigned and Mr Iliescu reneged on his promise. It was unclear yesterday who was running Romania. However, a message by the state-owned Rompres news agency said: "The government is continuing its activities to run current administrative matters until a new government is formed."

As Mr Iliescu began seeing party leaders over the weekend, a struggle for power became clear, while the National Salvation Front indicated that it was determined to keep control of the government. "I wouldn't call it horse-trading," said Ion Raicu, a leader of the opposition National Peasant party. "It's chaos."

Suggestions for the next prime minister included Teodor Stolojan, a former finance minister, General Victor Stanculescu, a former defence minister and the only survivor from Nicolae Ceausescu's regime, and the Metropolitan of Moldavia.

"We have insisted that we want a government of neutral technocrats," said Mr Raicu. But he conceded that his party would be prepared to serve in a new government, "if we are in control". At the front's offices, a stream of people was signing a petition of support for Mr Roman.

Truce shaken as killings go on

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN ZAGREB

YUGOSLAVIA's sixth ceasefire limped noisily into its second week yesterday amid growing fears that the continuing violence will encourage Serb and Croat extremists to cause its complete breakdown.

Fighting was still reported in eight towns, most of them in eastern Croatia, where tens of thousands of people have been living in improvised bomb shelters with dwindling supplies of food and water since the agreement came into effect. Many have no electricity or gas.

The local media have been giving extensive coverage to the continued bloodshed, whipping up emotions. Hina, the Croatian news agency, reporting more Croatian deaths and extensive federal army troop movements, said yesterday: "The ceasefire agreement is still on glass legs. New victims fall every day."

The Yugoslav federal authorities, for their part, accuse

the Croats of breaking the agreement by continuing to launch attacks against federal army barracks and for continuing to keep some of them under siege. In the deceptively tranquil-looking countryside of eastern Croatia, fierce mortar, rocket and artillery attacks flare up without warning. The Croatian forces yesterday accused the federal army of stepping up air attacks and dropping "chemical agents" from two helicopters which poisoned policemen in the shattered town of Vukovar.

In the centre of Zagreb, the capital, anxious shopkeepers were yesterday continuing to tape up windows in anticipation of a breakdown in the ceasefire. But neither the Croat nor the Serb leadership wants to admit that a breakdown has taken place at a time when the European Community is trying to bolster the agreement that was reached eight days ago.

Hopes rise for Georgia accord

Tbilisi — High-level talks to end the political conflict in the Soviet republic of Georgia edged towards a compromise yesterday. Political leaders and government representatives met for the second day at the ministry of justice, raising prospects that an agreement was close.

A deal still to be ratified by Zviad Gamsakhurdia, the republic's president, would give the opposition daily access to 30 minutes of government television, said Nodar Natadze, an opposition member of parliament. It would also set up a second, private television channel to end the state broadcasting monopoly.

Opposition demands for access to television and the reopening of closed newspapers helped fuel the conflict which began on September 2. Three weeks later, rebel National Guards seized the television centre in support of the opposition. (Reuters)

21,000 executed

Moscow — The Soviet Union executed more than 21,000 people between 1962 and 1989 and still passes more death sentences than any country, according to Anatoli Kononov, a member of the Russian parliament's human rights committee. Writing in the *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* newspaper, he said that the number of death sentences passed was unjustifiable on any grounds. (Reuters)

Korean protest

Seoul — South Korean newspapers said an anti-government protest took place in communist North Korea last Friday, at Sinuiju, on the border with China, the second such action in a month. About 4,000 people are reported to have demonstrated in the city on August 27. (Reuters)

11 miners die

Johannesburg — Eleven blacks were killed and 26 injured in clashes between rival groups at a platinum mine in the black homeland of Bophuthatswana, officials said. It was one of the worst outbreaks of violence since the South African government and black groups signed a peace accord on September 14. (AP)

Sarawak victory

Kuching — A crushing victory was won by the government of Taib Mahmud, chief minister of the Malaysian state of Sarawak, in assembly elections. Mr Taib's National Front Three coalition won 49 of the 56 seats, with seven going to the Bangsa Dayak Sarawak party which championed tribal nationalism. (Reuters)

MOSCOW NOTEBOOK by Charles Bremner

Heavy metal drowns Communist youth swan song

FOR decades the term *molod-yach*, youth in Russian, conjured up images of clean-living young Communists cheerfully building the socialist future with a song in their hearts. Just mentioning the word, the television news readers would switch into their official uplifting voices. The reality long ago parted from the fantasy, but the country had to wait until this weekend for the official youth movement to be formally put to death.

On Saturday the Komsomol, the Leninist youth organisation which for seven decades served as the obligatory ladder to success for ambitious Russians, voted to disband itself. In one of those symbolic accidents of timing, the Komsomol chose to hold its funeral when more than half a million young Russians were flock-

ing to savour Western bands at the "Monsters of Rock", the biggest pop concert held here.

The Komsomol, set up by Lenin to channel the energies of teenage revolutionaries, had long ago degenerated into a vast bureaucratic apparatus stuffed with the same kind of time-servers as its more elite big brother, the Communist party. It remained an essential stepping stone to success in the Soviet system. Mikhail Gorbachev, for example, led the Moscow university branch while he was there in the early 1950s. In the Brezhnev years, the puffy, middle-aged "youth" leadership was a standing joke.

But the organisation held on to some 20 million members right up to this summer. Its final congress decided to liquidate itself and discontinue the Komsomol's consid-

erable assets to non-ideological youth groups. The old Komsomol used to spend a lot of time trying to quell the kind of activities that were staged at the Tushino airfield near central Moscow on Saturday night — a thunderous show of big-time heavy metal. Fans were able to relish the delights of such world-renowned ensembles as AC/DC, Metallica and Black Crowes.

The promoters said their ten-hour marathon was a "gift to the youth of Russia in celebration of the successful defence of democracy". AC/DC were the biggest hit with an act that included a light show and a cannon that shot out miniature dollar notes. Some performers were upset they were not allowed to go in for some of their wilder antics, such as throwing beer and various objects at the audience, and did not like the

cordon of 10,000 police which sealed off the aerodrome or the helicopters flying overhead, but a rash of drunken punch-ups in the crowd gave a familiar feel.

Russia may be falling over itself in its rush to emulate everything Western, from rock music to pizza, but it still clings firmly to its other-worldly character, the old side of the national soul that loves fairy tales and strange psychic phenomena. Switch on the radio, for example, and you can hear a commercial for a private college, one of many now springing up, that will teach you the latest in business techniques, English language and extra-sensory perception. On television, mystics can be seen predicting the future, not just in matters of love, but also the stock market. One organisation — the KGB — has always been

popularly credited with great expertise in that field where science fiction merges with the occult. During last month's siege of the Russian parliament, an opposition radio station broadcast a report that the KGB had installed "psychic generators" on nearby roofs. At the flick of a switch, invisible rays from these would turn the crowd into schizophrenics.

This week the boss of the KGB's "special research centre" came out to say that all this was nonsense, but his denial was not altogether convincing. Since the mid-1960s, said Ivan Shubin, his organisation had been "conducting extensive research in such areas as gene engineering, biological magnetism, social psychiatry. Man can be manipulated through the people around him, through his attachments, his memory."

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How much stress can you take?

Michael Evans meets
Stasiu Labuc, the
woman to tell you
whether you will
thrive or crack
under pressure

The woman with piercing grey-blue eyes standing before the assembled British Army officers had already broken two traditions. She was the first woman to wear trousers at the army staff college at Camberley. But the officers had more shocks in store. She was a psychologist, not a soldier, yet she seemed to have indulged in more derring-do than many in the lecture hall.

Stasiu Labuc, who is half-Polish, is the kind of person who believes in experiencing for herself the risks of her potential clients. Until five months ago she worked for the Ministry of Defence as a senior psychologist involved in assessing people for high-risk jobs. After joining government service in the 1970s, she developed an international reputation as an expert on combat stress. In the interests of learning as much as she could about mental and physical stress she found herself agreeing to some fairly bizarre adventures.

"On one occasion", she says, "I had arranged to visit a helicopter squadron. One of the pilots came and picked me up, and while we were flying he asked whether I wanted to know what it's like when the engine cuts out. We were several hundred feet up and he just switched off the engine."

"A helicopter doesn't just fall, it floats down, twisting from side to side like a sycamore leaf. It seemed as if we were close enough to the ground to spot rabbits running before he turned the engine back on. It gave me a good idea of the sort of stress they face."

Another time she was invited to Larkhill, the army's school of artillery on Salisbury Plain, after it was suggested it might be in her professional interest to experience bombardment. With a small group of officers she sat in a reinforced bunker while tanks opened up nearby. The shells were supposed to fly overhead, but one hit the bunker with a deafening thud. "I wasn't too sure whether it was supposed to have happened, so I examined the others to see how they reacted," she says. "There was a moment of quiet, then there was a sort of nervous giggling. She has kept a small piece of shrapnel as a souvenir."

She also forced herself to go without sleep for three days and four nights to see how she would react. Eighty hours proved to be her limit. By then she did not know whether she was eating breakfast at dinner or dinner at breakfast, and "the words in the book I was reading started to fall off the page."

Dr Labuc, in her late thirties, was snapped up by the defence ministry when she applied for a number of jobs after leaving the University of Wales in Cardiff with a PhD in applied psychology. She worked for much of the time in the management planning section of the army personnel research establishment at Farnborough, Hampshire, and developed a special expertise for assessing and selecting people for "hazardous military duties".

Since she left government service only recently, she is wary of saying anything that might approach sensitive areas, and combat stress is a highly sensitive subject. But her knowledge of the stresses faced by soldiers in extreme conditions, as well as the work she did at university, is helping her now in her new role, running LabWick Psychological Assessments, which provides tests for personnel selection in the commercial sector.

In spite of the years of training in the British Army, it is difficult to predict how any individual soldier will perform in battle. Before Operation Desert Storm was launched, every British commander spoke to his men about what to expect. They were warned that they could experience moments of horror and that the battle would be confusing and intensely violent.

In the *Handbook of Military Psychology*, published earlier this year, Dr Labuc, a contributor, wrote that morale played a crucial part in keeping battle stress at bay. The lower the morale, the greater the potential for stress casualties. During the Falklands war, morale was high and this was reflected in the low



Fighting stress: during 14 years with the defence ministry Stasiu Labuc developed tests that predict behaviour under dangerous conditions

stress casualty rate of less than 10 per cent of the British troops. Israel's Operation Peace for Galilee invasion of Lebanon in 1982 produced conflicting stress ratings. During the first few days, morale was high because the Israeli soldiers were convinced of the rightness of stopping PLO attacks on Israel. But as an advance on Beirut became unavoidable, battle stress rose. The total

number of stress casualties was about 23 per cent. In the Gulf war, the potential for battle stress was high because of the threat of chemical and biological attacks. But the defence ministry says the number of sufferers was low.

Dr Labuc's responsibility during her 14 years with the defence ministry was to predict how military personnel would cope with high stress in the future. Is it possible to be accurate about behaviour under extreme conditions? Apparently so, because over the years she achieved a high success rate with her predictions. She had sufficient security clearance to get ministry feedback about her former clients. "If I had been totally wrong, I would have been fired," she says.

Throughout the exercise, I was aware of Dr Labuc watching me. Later she said I had started off in a relaxed fashion with my toes pointing towards her, a friendly body language signal. As the questions became more personal, my feet changed position and I appeared to become a little tense. She, on the other hand, hardly moved during the three-hour session. When speaking to me, her eyes never wavered, watching my reactions. I became convinced that even if I had written

down, what others thought of my father, what my mother is like, whether I thought teachers should be paid more, how naughty I was at school and whether putting a fish hook in a worm would make me shudder.

She developed psychological and clinical questionnaires, covering the impressionable years of childhood and subsequent achievements, from which she felt able to predict future behaviour. Dr Labuc put me through the rigorous questionnaires. Among the 2,000 or so questions, she asked whether I liked to be in charge, what impression I made on people, in what way I let myself

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'If I had written false answers, she would have seen through it'

Through the exercise, I was aware of Dr Labuc watching me. Later she said I had started off in a relaxed fashion with my toes pointing towards her, a friendly body language signal. As the questions became more personal, my feet changed position and I appeared to become a little tense. She, on the other hand, hardly moved during the three-hour session. When speaking to me, her eyes never wavered, watching my reactions. I became convinced that even if I had written

down, what others thought of my father, what my mother is like, whether I thought teachers should be paid more, how naughty I was at school and whether putting a fish hook in a worm would make me shudder.

She developed psychological and clinical questionnaires, covering the impressionable years of childhood and subsequent achievements, from which she felt able to predict future behaviour. Dr Labuc put me through the rigorous questionnaires. Among the 2,000 or so questions, she asked whether I liked to be in charge, what impression I made on people, in what way I let myself

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Opening a new door for Albania

Catherine Field is taking the ideals of a free press to an emerging democracy

When Catherine Field takes up her new job as senior adviser in press and administration to the Albanian government tomorrow, she will be the only woman in the country, apart from the discredited former president's wife, Nexhmije Hoxha, to hold a position of any influence or power.

And on \$250 a day, paid for by the United Nations Development Programme, she will be earning rather more than the prime minister. There have been times, she admits, "when I've woken up in the middle of the night in a cold sweat wondering what on earth I've let myself in for."

By day, however, Ms Field, a 30-year-old New Zealand journalist, is invigorated at the prospect of imposing order in an area which, like most in contemporary Albanian life, is in disarray. Her brief is wide ranging: drafting press laws;

organising regular press conferences for ministers; arranging official spokespersons; dealing with foreign correspondents.

Above all, she says, it is a question of trying to change attitudes. "There are now six newspapers in the country. They are aligned to different parties and they all trot out their party line. For instance, if the government makes a law they do not like, they won't publish it."

"The government was talking about setting up its own paper, but I said, 'That is treating the symptom, not the cause. If you want a free press you have to get journalists together and explain that commentary should be kept on the commentary page.'"

She also wants cabinet ministers to appear every fortnight on television to answer questions — "at the moment the country runs on rumour and whisper" — and for the prime minister and his deputy to hold regular press conferences. "They have to show that things are changing. If the government says it has closed a particularly nasty prison where political opponents used to be kept, it has to take the foreign press there."

The job offer arose out of a conversation with Gramoz Pashko, a deputy prime minister. Ms Field, a foreign correspondent based in Berlin, first went to the country on holiday — "it is stunningly beautiful and so different from anywhere else" — and then returned at regular intervals to cover the upheavals of the past year. "We were talking about what was needed and he said, 'Why don't you come and do it?'"

The problem, she says, is that when Albanians overturned the old regime, they in effect threw out the baby with the bath water. "Now there is no system, no co-ordination. It's a matter of people showing them how things can be done — of opening the door."

"I think they genuinely want democracy and they have to show they are doing something, and quickly. There is a time bomb ticking away. But people have brought down two governments in seven months and the minute this one stops moving, the bricks will be flying again."

"They also want investment in their country and realise they must show they are getting their act together."

She anticipated that being a woman may create extra difficulty. Albania is 70 per cent Muslim, 20 per cent Orthodox and 10 per cent Catholic. "And a woman's place is strictly in the home. But if I do not go because they are a bunch of chauvinists, things will never change."

The job will last a minimum of three months and a maximum of four. "The whole idea is to set up structures the Albanians can take over."

She will be based in government offices in Tirana with her own staff, including an interpreter and a chauffeur-bodyguard. "I'm not sure that it would not be my things rather than me that would be at risk, but some areas are dangerous at night and no one still really knows what the secret police are up to."

With pictures of starving babies filling the media here, Albania is taping a seam of goodwill abroad. Ms Field has no illusions about the abuses that can occur — the black marketing, the misappropriation of aid — but she feels the country will never merit the

sort of frustration and anger that many people came to feel about Romania.

Albania has wealth, she says, in terms of oil and mineral resources, people are hard working, religious convictions are strong and there has always been a sense that family was more important than politics.

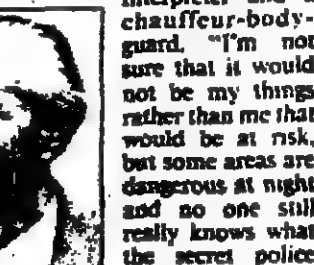
Visitors are popular and treated hospitably. "It is very strange when you go into a little mountain village and people remember you because you were the first foreigner they ever saw. You just hope they do not lose some of the good things. In East Germany that sense of family and closeness was what kept people's spirits up, but it's almost gone now. People are too busy making money."

Ms Field, who came to England 12 years ago and worked for the BBC before moving to Berlin, where she covered the fall of the wall for British papers and IRN, will have to put her journalistic career temporarily on ice along with a long-standing relationship with a Russian journalist.

She has spent the past few days packing "a huge amount of luggage. It's like planning for a desert island, favourite records, favourite books." Her luxuries will be packet soups and muesli. "I know it doesn't sound very sybaritic, but believe me in those circumstances muesli can be enormously comforting."

LIZ GILL
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Face of old Albania: Enver Hoxha, the late president



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On

Develop
the engine
of tomorrow

سكندر من الاصل

Colonel murdered priests

San Salvador — An army colonel has been found guilty of murdering six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and a daughter, aged 15, in El Salvador in 1989.

Celso, Guillermo Benavides was the first under military order to be convicted in El Salvador in a human rights case. A jury also found him guilty of one murder and sentenced him to 30 years in prison. He was also sentenced to 30 years for the murder of the other five priests.

Emergency ends

Algiers — A four-month state of emergency in Algeria has been ended by the government. The emergency was declared after bloody clashes between government forces and Islamic fundamentalists. The government has also ended legislative elections and has ordered the release of all political prisoners.

Support march

Hong Kong — China staged a massive parade to mark the 10th anniversary of the handover of Hong Kong to China. The parade, which was held in the city's Victoria Harbour, featured a variety of floats, bands, and performers. It was the largest parade in Hong Kong's history.

Republic move

Port of Spain — Mauritius plans to move its capital from Port Louis to a new site in the interior. The move is part of a broader effort to decentralise the country and to promote economic development in the interior. The new capital is expected to be completed by 2000.

Byzantine hoard

London — A hoard of Byzantine gold coins, dating from the 6th to 8th centuries, has been discovered in London. The coins, which were found in a small metal container, are believed to have been part of a larger collection. They are now on display at the British Museum.

THEATRE

On the star trek

Duncan Weldon, the veteran West End impresario, believes a play will not succeed unless it has a star. Debra Craine met him

In his modest, fourth-floor office, which is tucked away above the Strand Theatre, Duncan Weldon is waiting for the telephone to ring. "In half an hour Al Pacino is ringing me with two ideas I've given him. He's going to tell me what he thinks of those ideas." That's how a Duncan Weldon production starts — with a star.

Stars are what Weldon is all about. Finding the right one, and just possibly the right play, is a knack which has turned him into one of the West End's leading producers and certainly its busiest, with more than 140 productions to his credit over the past 20 years. The classy revival is his stock in trade and his record is impressive: Lauren Bacall in *Sweet Bird of Youth*; Peter O'Toole in *The Apple Cart*; Vanessa Redgrave in *Peter Pan*; the production of *Orpheus Descending*; Dustin Hoffman in *Hall's Merchant of Venice*. His list of leading actors reads like a Who's Who of the entertainment world: Ingrid Bergman, Omar Sharif, Charlton Heston, Faye Dunaway.

In a West End dominated by the multi-million pound musical, Weldon is one of a handful of producers keeping straight plays alive. His critics could argue that his reliance on celebrity-led revivals of proven works contributes little to theatre's development, repackaging its past rather than nurturing its future.

But Weldon has launched his fair share of new plays, such as *Another Time* with Albert Finney and *A Walk in the Woods* with Alec Guinness. He has also taken a chance in reviving such rarely performed gems as O'Neill's *Strange Interlude* with Glenda Jackson, which he took to Broadway where it picked up six Tony nominations, and has rescued undesired Broadway failures

such as *Long Day's Journey Into Night* with Jack Lemmon. Almost always, though, there is a star on the bill.

"There is very, very little we've ever done that doesn't have the insurance policy of a star," he admits. "I'm not saying no play ever works without a star, but it helps to have one."

His latest production, a revival of Jean Anouilh's *Becket*, is the perfect Weldon package: a modern classic play, unperformed in London for 30 years, whose story of the clash between Henry II and Thomas à Becket provides an ideal vehicle for two box-office draws — Derek Jacobi and Robert Lindsay.

"We've just done a ten-week tour of *Becket* where we played to total capacity everywhere we went," says Weldon. "I don't believe it's *Becket* doing that; I believe it's Derek Jacobi, and adding Robert, who is known from *GBH*."

Simply a case of the bigger the star the better? "The bigger the star, the more potential you've got in the box office. But the bigger the star, the less time they want to give you because they're busy making their money in films and television. Al Pacino is quite likely to say 'can I do four performances?'"

When we did *American Buffalo* I think he did about six weeks and they were clinging from the rafters to see him."

Still, the star-at-any-cost policy can lead to indiscriminate packaging of performer and play: last year's *Love Letters*, for example, which featured the *Hart to Hart* television stars Robert Wagner and Stefanie Powers. The casting was clearly an artistic mistake, although Weldon's business instinct proved right: the pair did "huge business" at the box office.

"Some of the biggest successes I've had are the ones I have had bad reviews for," he says. "And some of the biggest flops I've had have been when the critics have raved about them. All theatre is good theatre as long as the audience enjoys it. What is not good theatre is what the audience doesn't enjoy."

"There are many ways of pleasing an audience and that can be from two telly stars like Robert Wagner and Stefanie Powers in *Love Letters* to doing a deeply provoking play like *A Walk in the Woods* with Alec Guinness. They're not the same audience."

One gets the impression that Weldon produces plays he would like to see. His involvement with theatre goes back almost 40 years,

when at the age of 12 he started as a call boy at the local theatre in Southampton. "They don't have call boys now, they have Tannoy systems," he says. "In the old days you got to knock on doors and say 'five minutes please'."

Weldon became a photographer, working for his father, who had a chain of photographic stores. "I started photographing in the theatre and then I got more interested in the theatre than in taking photographs and my father threw me out. So I had to start putting shows on. My first was a one-man show called *An Evening With David Kossoff*. Now I present *An Evening With Peter Ustinov*."

His West End debut came with J.B. Priestley's *When We Were Married* in 1970. It cost £10,000 to stage. Today that same production would cost £300,000, and therein lies one of Weldon's biggest concerns. "It's very difficult for a young producer now who has to find £300,000 for a show with, in my opinion, not a great chance of getting it back. It's so economically difficult that it makes it very tough for young producers. And if nobody young is coming in, then when we lot have gone there will be nobody to replace us."

Weldon is prone to such soothing about the state of Britain's theatre. A year ago, he summoned Fleet Street journalists to his office to issue a warning. "I told them that if we don't start to be aware of the provinces and our subsidised rep theatres, and we don't foster and look after them, then there isn't going to be in a few years time enough product to fill as many West End theatres as we've got. And that would mean the smaller ones would have to close: a third of about 38 theatres would have to close. Tonight in



Weldon says his touring production of *Becket* played to full capacity, thanks to Derek Jacobi

New York there's one play on Broadway, eight musicals and 30 closed theatres. The Americans are always ahead of us. I hope, if we're careful, it won't be that bad here."

Weldon is already working on one answer to the West End's soaring production costs: television. "What will happen is that these classy revivals which cost a great deal of money will have their limited period of time in a theatre, then immediately go into a studio and be done for television, which

will help subsidise the production costs. I've got two or three plays for next year where that's going to happen."

With new writing being fostered by the subsidised theatres, it remains the job of the commercial sector to provide the high quality revival which preserves dramatic traditions and helps develop a new theatre-going audience. But whatever the future for straight plays in London, the star factor will surely continue to drive the West End. "There are 20,000 theatregoers

for a good revival or a play," adds Weldon, whose forthcoming presentations include Maureen Lipman in *The Cabinet Minister* and Russian ballerina Natalia Makarova in *Tovarich*. "After 20,000 you're into the audiences who don't normally go to the theatre and you have to woo them in."

"There's no point putting on a great play if nobody comes to see it."

● *Becket* is in preview at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket (071-930 8800) and opens on October 7.



Almost paralysed by the tension revealed in her frozen gaze: detail from Freud's *Girl with a White Dog*, on loan to the Sainsbury visual arts centre from the Tate Gallery

Visual feast of more than just Bacon

Norman Foster's extension for Norwich's Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts has opened with several outstanding "School of London" paintings from the Tate. Richard Cork reports

Although so many universities are beleaguered by cuts, spirits remain reassuringly buoyant at the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts in Norwich. Sir Norman Foster's *tour de force*, in white aluminium and glass, which has made the University of East Angles' campus a Mecca for architectural enthusiasts since it opened in 1987, now boasts an audacious new extension. And the Tate Gallery has added to the excitement by lending a first-rate survey of paintings by some of the most outstanding members of the "School of London".

Sustained intensity lies behind the paintings in this exhibition, "The Transformation of Appearance", and their overall mood of urgent scrutiny is seized in the first canvas to greet the visitor, Frank Auerbach's portrait of J.Y.M. Seated. Hundreds of hours of painting, scraping off and repainting lie behind this convulsive image. The finished picture, however, was

carried out quickly and explodes with muscular, stabbing dynamism. J.Y.M. seems about to burst free from the confines of a high-backed chair, and her frenetic fragmentation could hardly be further removed from the earliest Lucian Freud on view.

His *Girl with a White Dog*, completed exactly 40 years ago, has a glacial immobility. The sitter allows one ample, pale breast to emerge from her robe. But sensuality is countered by the frozen exactitude of Freud's obsession with minutiae. The amount of detail defined within her eyes is disconcerting, and she seems almost paralysed by the naked stare revealed in her gaze.

In his early 1970's *Take Your Portraits*, Freud's earlier preoccupation with microscopic detail is replaced with more

simplified forms and thicker brushwork. But the paint is not applied as densely as in his recent, monumental canvas *Standing by the Rags*, in which the pigment has been heaped so thickly that a corrugated surface results. All the same, it does not prevent Freud from achieving a formidable grandeur in the rest of the picture, where the veined, sagging body stands with a sense of weary resolution.

Endurance is also the keynote in Leon Kossoff's work. An ailing woman dominates a bleak canvas of 1963, attended on either side of her bed by peering relatives. By 1980, when he produced the equally looming *Two Seated Figures No 2*, his handling of form had grown more slab-like. The

man and woman inhabit their chairs with the heaviness of Egyptian statues, but Kossoff's own anxiety gives them an unease which undermines their apparent stability.

Francis Bacon, however, remains the undisputed master of perturbation. His nervous yet energetic portrait of Van Gogh on his way to work stresses isolation and death-haunted haste. But resilience asserts itself in the bravura bust of Isabel Rawsthorne, whose vigilant eyes preside over the swiped, splashed and smeared lower regions of her face. And when Bacon executed his 1972 *Triptych* in black, ochre, grey and pink, he flanked the writhing forms of lovers with single figures whose melancholy gives the entire work an elegiac air. This deserves to be ranked among

Bacon's finest works, and looks commanding in the cool, spacious installation devised for the exhibition.

The new extension appears to imply an awareness, on the architect's part, that the original building dwarfs much of the art it houses. Where the 1978 structure soars skywards, its crescent-shaped successor dives underground, inviting visitors to walk down into the earth. Rather than enveloping us in subterranean gloom, though, Foster then confronts us with a grand curving wall of frosted glass, which allows views out over a field.

The reserve collection is also exhibited with great elegance in Hahn cases, offering a corrective to the dismal storerooms where most museums incarcerate the work they have no space to display. Foster should be commissioned to redesign them all without delay.

● The *Transformation of Appearance* continues at the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, University of East Angles (0603 56060) until December 8.

Developing the engineers of tomorrow



This Friday The TES reports on the proliferation of Young Engineers' Clubs, the technological equivalent to the Scouts.

TES

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Opera in well mannered disguise

PARTICULARLY in a season when two Monteverdi operas are being presented at the Coliseum, it is striking that there should still be such a neglect of English operatic beginnings — striking, but perhaps not altogether surprising. Monteverdi's characters, high and low, sing themselves into being; they exist primarily as music-making voices, and so belong to the same species as the people in Verdi or Wagner or Berio.

In 17th century English opera, though, the drama is nearly always centred in speech, and the main characters may not sing at all. Compartmented into masque-like episodes, the music seems merely a prettiness, an item of decor, as difficult to revive without bathos as baroque stage machinery or costumes.

However, the implicit view of music as just another luxury commodity may provide some clues for producers of *The Fairy Queen* and the like. And perhaps, if we are to have these works live in the theatre, we have to see them as belonging essentially to the English tradition of pantomime, and have to understand that the seeming politeness of the music is a matter of period and language, disguising a potentially earthier substance. The Early English Opera Society has performed something of a rescue operation on this repertoire, with concert performances of several Restoration works already to its credit. However, the effort to revive Purcell's stage pieces (other than the all-sung and therefore accommodating *Di do and Aeneas*) remains to be done by bigger outfits, and last weekend the EEOS devoted its attention, at St John's Smith

Square, to picking out musical gems from Shakespeare settings. These ranged from the playwright's time to that of Henry Bishop, who operated the Swan of Avon, just as he anglicised Mozart, for the aesthetically spendthrift Regency audience.

Apart from Bishop, and the Arne he poached from, the other composer most fully represented was Anon, responsible for some of the songs and dialogue ballads in the opening concert by Philip Pickett and his New London Consort at St John's. Christopher Robson showed in "Hold, linger hold," quoted in *Henry IV Part II*, how ripely vulgar the counter-tenor voice can sound, and Catherine Bott, Andrew Murgatroyd and Michael George kept up a nice ironic primness to carry one through the 26 verses of "Rowland's Godson". The idea of such bald comic numbers coming as afterpieces to *King Lear* is something to make one wonder at theatre's meaning for 17th century audiences.

WHAT this recital also displayed — besides inward lute playing from Tom Finucane — was the range within contemporary Shakespeare songs, from the almost folksong greenness of Morley's "O mistress mine" to the at once parlant and almost Monteverdian manner of Robert Johnson's Ariel songs, as if Italy had finally arrived just under the text. One wonders if Shakespeare can have had any knowledge of the man whose *Orfeo* was roughly contemporary with his own *Antony and Cleopatra*.

PAUL GRIFFITHS

Viennese parade

A PROCESSION of the world's top conductors and a world tour have been lined up for the 150th anniversary season of the Vienna Philharmonic.



Sir Georg Solti, Requiem conductor

monic. The orchestra dates its origin to March 28, 1842, when the Philharmonic Concerts began in Vienna, conducted by the opera composer Otto Nicolai.

Mazzei, Dohnanyi, Levine,

Mehta, Giulini, Previn, Muti, Ozawa, Solti and Kleiber are among those conducting during the season. Highlights include a Mozart Requiem directed by Sir Georg Solti in St Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna, on December 5, and an international television gala on the orchestra's anniversary, conducted by Riccardo Muti. Tours will take the orchestra across America, Europe and Japan.

Last chance...

THE guileless hero of Christopher Hampton's comedy, *The Philanthropist*, proved, in this summer's revival, to be as good company as on his first appearance 21 years ago. Edward Fox's performance as the honest academic, who is emotionally truthful but socially inept, is sensitive and tenderly real, and the wit sparkles throughout the evening. The planned ten-week run was extended for a further two months, but must end on Saturday (071-867 1116).

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Labour's pot of fool's gold

Peter Riddell explains why big spending will be out, whoever wins the election

Winning office could turn out to be a big disappointment for Labour leaders and their supporters. All, and more, of the money they want to allocate to the public services has already been spent by the Tories. No matter who wins the election, the chief secretary to the Treasury will next autumn be seeking to rein in public spending.

For all the complaints we will hear from the Labour party over the next few days in Brighton about devastated public services, public spending is rising by any measure you care to use: in cash terms, real terms and as a percentage of national income. The money may not all have been wisely spent — on alleviating the poll tax, for instance — but it has been spent. The significance of last week's leaked letter from David Mellor, the chief secretary, was not the cuts in training programmes he sought, but the upward pressures on spending he revealed. Moreover, the increases in spending pre-date the arrival last November of the present administration; they were initiated by John Major when he was



Beckett: not who knows the need for prudence

Mr Major then signalled several changes in fiscal and expenditure policy. In 1980-81 the Tories sought to offset the increase in public spending caused by the then recession; the burden of taxation was raised to ensure that public-sector borrowing remained flat. But by the late 1980s, when the overall fiscal position was much stronger, Mr Major said public spending and borrowing could rise as a proportion of total national income in a recession, with the aim of a broadly balanced budget over the medium term.

But Mr Major has gone further. While chief secretary and afterwards, he has approved increases in spending targeted on health and education. To an extent largely unappreciated, he puts less emphasis than Nigel Lawson did as Chancellor on cutting taxes compared with maintaining public services. This refocusing of strategy was underlined in a recent manifesto preview by Chris Patten, the Tory party chairman. He said: "Higher-quality public services require a proper level of funding. As the economy allows we will maintain our good record of spending more on health, more per pupil in schools, and more to increase access to higher education. That is not the language of ten years ago."

These two shifts, of fiscal policy in a recession and of the balance between spending and taxes, have resulted in rising public expenditure in the past few years. Initially, the increases were not much noticed. That is because of what the Treasury happily calls the money illusion. Public spending is planned in cash terms, and the extra money was insufficient to offset a faster than expected rise in prices. Hence spending in real

RIDDELL ON MONDAY

inflation-adjusted terms was squeezed. Since the recession started, therefore, expenditure has risen as a proportion of national income.

The end of the downturn, and the slowdown in inflation, should have created more headway for spending, but as Mr Mellor has warned, departmental bids are "even larger" than last year's. His letter was dismissed by senior colleagues as "straight off the word-processor; the Treasury is always going to kill the first-born and they always remain unslaughtered". Moreover, in a pre-election period, it is hard to refuse departments and lobbyists.

The government is already signalling that spending in 1992-93 will be higher than planned levels. Ministers will blame the recession, a period of particularly high spending on programmes like Trident, roads and the railways, plus the increases in the health and education budgets.

What Mr Mellor is trying to ensure is that a bad public-sector borrowing projection does not turn into a horrible one of £20 billion or more. That may require the services of John MacGregor, leader of the Commons and a former chief secretary, who will, if needed, adjudicate bids as head of the Star Chamber. The Treasury will claim that its plans are consistent with fiscal balance over the medium term, though that requires an optimistic view of the economic outlook.

If Labour wins the election, it will come to power when public spending and borrowing have already risen substantially. Further increases could easily trigger difficulties in financial markets, unless taxes are raised to hold down borrowing.

Labour leaders have been suitably cautious in their promises. Almost the only specific pledges are higher pensions and child benefit. Jack Cunningham, Labour's campaign co-ordinator, says the party will not offer detailed spending pledges: "We shall have to look at the books when we get into government."

Very sensible, and this cautious approach will be underlined by John Smith and Margaret Beckett in today's economic debate. But whatever reservations are expressed by spokesmen about extra spending only occurring when resources are available, party activists and supporters in the unions and the public sector will expect better times if the Tories are defeated. The danger for a Labour government, as in the mid-1960s and the mid-1970s, is that such hopes will not be fulfilled, and the rank-and-file will again blame the leadership for failing to achieve what cannot be achieved.

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John Grigg considers the encouragement of domestic service a suitable socialist policy

Many will have been intrigued by reports that the French socialist government is planning to offer tax incentives to employers of domestic servants. Though British socialists are notoriously the most conservative in Europe, might the example of France not awake some response at this week's Labour conference?

That Labour should become the party of domestic service — of Upstairs as well as Downstairs — would mark its ultimate transition to maturity and respectability. This would do far more for the party's image than all the smart suits and red roses. While John Major points to the bleak equality of a classless society, Neil Kinnock should engage the services of a butler. The news should make his ratings soar.

Gone is the time when an

A butler for Kinnock?

incoming Labour prime minister (Harold Wilson) could hope to ingratiate himself by announcing that he would be cleaning his own shoes. Mr Kinnock should announce in advance that, in Downing Street, his shoes would be cleaned by his "gentleman's gentleman", who might for good measure be an impoverished aristocrat. Tory traditionalists would take comfort from knowing that a man from the "right" background was in a position to influence a Labour prime minister, while Labour traditionalists might relish such a person cleaning a Labour leader's shoes.

Not that, in the eyes of sensible people, such work would any

longer seem menial or degrading. Why was it ever so regarded? The idea that domestic service was inferior became prevalent after the war, when collectivist values were in the ascendant. In that climate it was thought natural to work in an office or factory, but contrary to human dignity to work in a private home.

Of course that is not all there was to it. Domestic service got a bad name because in the old days there was not enough alternative employment, particularly for women. "Going into service" was, for many, almost inescapable, and so acquired the stigma of quasi-feudal obligation. Wages were low and, except in big houses, servants

tended to be lonely, overworked and exploited (as some Filipinos, imported to fill a gap in the British economy, may be today).

But that era is long past. Such domestic service as there is in contemporary Britain — and it flourishes, of course, in the daily form — rests on a quite different economic and psychological basis. Conditions of work can be good when freely negotiated, with no special advantage held by the employer. And there need be no sense of superiority on one side or inferiority on the other; just a reasonable division of labour. Granted the right conditions, domestic work should be as honourable as any other, and

more pleasant than most. Working for individuals you know well, and preferably like, must be more satisfactory than working for a shifting succession of managers.

In literature the domestic servant is as often a dominating as a pathetic character, from *Figaro* through *Sam Weller* to *Jeeves*. The same has often been true in real life. The role of the English nanny is recognised as historically important, if only because one of them, Mrs Everest, was the salvation of Winston Churchill.

Tax incentives for domestic service might prove sound economics as well as good social policy, increasing employment while raising earnings for those doing such work and, if the Treasury did its sums right, reducing the black economy. Mr Kinnock's butler should have a large enough salary to be a willing taxpayer.

Mao's madness revisited

Bernard Levin on an ominous bout of Orwellian lawmaking in Peking

As is well known, those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. The trouble with this principle is that no timetable is attached, and as our century has bitter reason to know, a madman can cause a great deal of damage before heaven bestirs itself to strike. The three great homicidal maniacs of our time — Hitler, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung — must have accounted for something like 40 million innocent lives, and two of the three died in bed, with no sign of the avenging angel.

He had better get a move on; the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union must have struck terror into the hearts of China's rulers, and even they must have understood what that upheaval ultimately portends for them. And how did they respond to such momentous events? For answer, I cannot better two reports from Peking, one from *The Times's* correspondent, the other from *The Daily Telegraph's*.

After the murders in Tiananmen Square, when the Chinese leaders had the fright of their lives, their first concern was the preservation of those lives; the next, to make sure that all China knew the penalty for dissent. The army, they declared, would crush any opposition, because it was "a cornerstone of the people's democratic dictatorship".

I don't think even Stalin talked about "the people's democratic dictatorship"; nor Hitler. But is such language not evidence of the Chinese rulers having long ago parted from reality? Orwell's Ministry of Truth proclaimed throughout Oceania that WAR IS PEACE, FREEDOM IS SLAVERY and IGNORANCE IS STRENGTH, but that was a novel; suppose there was a real ministry that dinned such chilling madness into its subjects?

Well, there is. China's "minister of justice" (a perfectly Orwellian term) has announced that the Chinese penal system is "the most integrated and substantive expression of humanitarianism", wherein the rulers "pay special attention to respecting the dignity of prisoners and their legal rights".

It is probable that no country in the world, not even Cuba, practices more and greater abominations upon its prisoners (particularly, of course, political ones) than China. For that matter,



China certainly has far more prisoners than any other country, perhaps than all the world's countries put together; the Chinese Gulag holds some ten millions in the terrible camps of the interior, and it is estimated that no fewer than 100,000 of these are there for dissidence, real or imaginary. (Stalin used to demand arbitrary numbers to be thrown into the Gulag or shot, and his henchmen simply rounded up the entire population of substantial villages and shipped them off for imprisonment or death. It is likely that many in the Chinese camps got there on the same principle.)

Surely the gods must be getting ready for some massive destruction, if the latest and most striking madness among the rulers of China is to announce that China is now a serious crime there to smash a bottle is less weird than it seems; the Chinese for "little bottle" sounds in their language similar to Deng Xiaoping, and brave young men and women, students at Peking University, have demonstrated their hatred for China's brutal dictator with the crash of glass. (There is precedent

for such defiance; when, in the 19th century, Italian patriots were struggling for the Risorgimento, they would chalk *Viva Verdi* on the walls, an innocent tribute to the great composer. But it was an acronymic defiance; the *Verdi* stood for *Vittorio Emanuele re d'Italia*. The Chinese young are clearly no less ingenious.)

But if there is no madness in the banning of bottle-smashing, it appears in force with the next new regulation for the students, which prohibits kissing, hugging and holding hands on the campus. Such a decree, apart from being mad, unenforceable and ridiculous, has immense significance, not least because it harks back to Mao's most extreme lunacy.

The bestiality of the Cultural Revolution came close to destroying China; certainly it set back the country's already pitifully slow economic and educational progress. But its savagery was not just a frenzy of blood-lust, torture and destruction; it was far more significant. The crazed Mao desperately needed to believe that the country

he was ruining could be changed into something altogether different. To that end, the existing nation had to be destroyed. But it was not only the world that had to be changed: human beings, too, had to be cleansed of their former nature and reborn as new men and women, fitted by the mad temple-plate Mao had created.

If you have seen the enchanting film *From Mao to Mao* made about Isaac Stern when, not long after the madness of the Cultural Revolution had spent its force, he visited China for the first time, you will surely remember the old professor of music who had been incarcerated in a cupboard beneath the stairs for 14 months, without light or ventilation and with a septic tank beneath the floorboards. (He had survived: ten of his fellow-professors had been driven to suicide.) The old man concluded his part in the film with the words: "I do not think such times will come again."

He may have been wrong. For what else can it mean when the present Chinese rulers denounce students who steal a kiss or two, or perhaps a hug, or merely hold

hands, and denounce them, moreover, for action likely to "corrupt public morals"? The custom of students who, fond of each other, hold hands, has certainly existed since Plato was lecturing, and it will certainly continue long after China has become a civilized nation. But if today's Chinese rulers are attempting what Mao tried to do, which was to create a new kind of human being, a de-natured clone engineered to conform (and what else could they be intending with such lunacy as the new anti-kissing decree?), then the darkness has indeed come down again, and I hope that the old professor of music is safely dead.

I haven't quoted Horace for ages, but in this case it is practically compulsory: *Natura expellat furca, tamen usque recurret*. Do you suppose that, decrees or no decrees, young lovers in China will cease to love just because Deng Xiaoping has become a waxwork and his satans are terrified of a real revolution? For that matter, do you suppose that brave young students, who are well aware of the evil that governs them, will cease to find ways of defying that evil in the name of freedom?

However diligent China's heresy-hunters are, it is no longer possible to seal a country entirely against the bacillus of dissent. Long before the fall of Soviet communism, *samizdat* was flourishing, and news the tyrants wanted to suppress was known in an extraordinarily short space of time. There is no reason to believe that China, in this regard, will be any different, and assuredly there will be heroes and heroines — indeed, we know that there are — who will pass on the truth however many lies their rulers tell them.

China is governed partly by brutality and partly by madness, and it is to that foul combination that the British government is happily preparing to hand over more than five million human beings for whom Britain is responsible. In the next week or two, I shall return to the subject of Hong Kong, where lovers may kiss without penalty, as yet.

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

So the case of Winston Silcott has been referred to the Court of Appeal. I imply no judgement as to the merits when I report a feeling of growing confusion. There is now hardly a famous prisoner left in jail whose imprisonment is not a matter of public controversy.

A queer thing, that late challenge to evidence, to police probity or to judicial wisdom almost always relate to celebrated crimes. Prisoners charged with unnewsworthy offences must surely receive impeccable justice, for once convicted they seem to stay convicted. Clearly those of us for whom there is nobody to dig up a cricket pitch have nothing to fear from British justice.

Yet the practice of exhuming famous convictions and starting all over again strikes me as relatively new. What of the big-name criminals of the distant past? Given that so many modern convictions turn out, upon exhumation, to be unreliable, I wonder whether we can any longer assume that the so-called criminals of our history were as guilty as we are told. Have they not, perhaps, had a raw deal?

the authorities needed. Poor Fawkes was a scapegoat if ever there was one.

Or consider Oscar Wilde. We know a lot, these days, about the activities of "pretty policemen" and of tabloid spies. Was Wilde a victim? He was set up by Lord Alfred Douglas and *The Daily Telegraph*. Was Douglas an agent provocateur, hanging around in glitzy coffee-houses and smiling at famous playwrights — the first known case of a pretty aristocrat.

I wonder, too, about Hanging Judge Jeffreys, the Bloody Assizes, and all those old ladies he sent to the gallows. It seems Jeffreys had only to see an old lady to sentence her to death. We may speculate that he had had an unsatisfactory relationship with his grandmother. It is the kind of thing that *The Guardian*, lobbied by descendants of the hanged ladies, should investigate.

Nor should the tale of the Boston Strangler go unquestioned. Maybe he did strangle a couple of people; but what of the "copycat crime" phenomenon? And what of the police tendency, now well documented, to persuade prisoners to confess to a job-lot of unsolved mysteries? As everyone knows, Americans are strangling each other all the time, and I suspect the Boston fellow felt foul of the "rotweiler syndrome": once the media give a big splash to a single case of something, everyone starts noticing it and reporting it all over the place. He may even have got carried away,

strangling with ever more desperate frequency in a frantic attempt to keep pace with his burgeoning public reputation. Society, you see, was to blame.

Then there was Joan of Arc, burnt at the stake for "hearing voices". Today, people make their living on Blackpool pier by claiming to do as much. Anyway, it was probably just the menopause — a defence equally available, surely, to poor old Mary Queen of Scots, whose beheading at the whim of Elizabeth I ought to be taken up by the SNP. Mary was emotionally unstable at the time of her alleged conspiracy. She was seeing a number of highly undesirable men. And in any case, though undoubtedly involved, how central was she to these plots? Elizabeth was a formidable woman when angry, and the public impatient for a prosecution. Plainly the authorities were under terrific pressure to charge somebody...

I hope for a re-examination of these and many other cases. But if we are to leave no stone unturned we should be asking not only whether people who were prosecuted should not have been, but also whether people who weren't, should. I am all for war-crimes tribunals, but why stop with Saddam? Look what havoc Richard the Lionheart wreaked all over the near-East! Is it too late to ask whether the arrow in Harold's eye was strictly necessary? And which way, precisely, was the Armada sailing when Drake sank it?

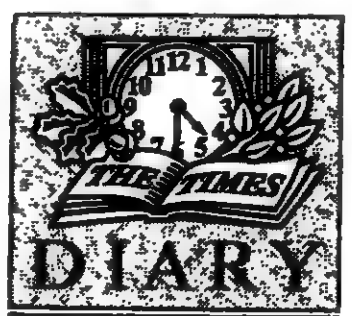
Requiem for Miles

THE JAZZ world was unanimous yesterday: Miles Davis was one of its greatest. But on the vexed question of how to commemorate the maestro's life there was little agreement.

George Melly would welcome a memorial concert. "He was such a pivotal figure he should definitely have one," he says. "I preferred his earlier work and didn't take to his later free-form stuff. But it was genuine, even if people like me didn't take to it. I also admired the way he always refused to play the black entertainer. One of his qualities was his intransigence — he stuck to his own thing even if he was moody and tough to be with."

Ronnie Scott disagrees. "What's the point?" he says. "Miles's music was so amazing that that will always keep his memory alive."

Scott first heard Davis in New York in 1948. "I was working as a ship's musician on the Queen Mary and heard Miles and Charlie Parker's quintet at the 3 Deuces nightclub on 52nd Street. I was knocked out by his music. It was so much to take in back in those days."



● The Channel ferry companies and tunnel operators have fallen out over a mighty significant matter — a road sign. The transport department is planning to put up a sign pointing the way to the tunnel on the newly extended M20, which ends near the terminal. The ferry companies want *Malcolm Rifkind*, the transport secretary, to ban the sign, because there has never been one on the M2 pointing to their ferries at Folkestone. "It's farouism," complains P&O.

I'll go if Hugo

AS APARTHEID fades away Cameron Mackintosh is about to endorse the changes by becoming Britain's first theatre producer to take a top show to South Africa. He is sending directors to Johannesburg next month to begin auditions for a South African production of *Les Misérables*.

Nelson Mandela and President de Klerk will both be invited to the opening night. But Mackintosh warns: "I am not interested in putting on *Les Misérables* out there unless it is a predominantly South African production — we have to ensure we can find the right local talent."

mix of the cast in his latest venture. "It's a mainly Caucasian play. We will cast appropriately." But there have even been talks of staging the show with a Zulu troupe.

Political grey area

AS Labour delegates gathered in Brighton yesterday there was speculation about the fate of Ashok Kumar, the party's prospective candidate for Lambeth, who was expected to fight a general election, but a by-election is now due there after the death of

I think I'll change my colours.



Richard Holt. Will Kumar thus be Labour's first black candidate to contest a predominantly white Tory marginal? Judging by the past three by-elections in which Labour's prospective candidates were black, the prospects are not good. All three were replaced by white candidates for the by-election.

The decision backfired on the party in Kensington in 1988 when Ben Bousquet, a race relations adviser who had fought the seat twice before, was removed on a two-vote majority by the general management committee. Bousquet and Labour's vocal black activists expressed their anger, and the Tories easily held the seat. Labour's top brass refuse to

Romance in the air

DAVID OWEN'S teasing tales of his first love in his new autobiography appear to have started a new trend in political memoir. Barbara Castle, who is now working on her autobiography, is the latest to promise that her political anecdotes will be spiced "with a bit of sex".

The octogenarian peer is not giving too much away in advance. "If I say there will be lots of sex, people will say Barbara is trying to outdo David Owen. If I say there won't be much, they will say she is just being a spoilsport. You'll have to wait and see."

But if Owen really has set a trend, what other titillating episodes can we look forward to? Most of Mrs Thatcher's former ministers have already gone into print, although two exceptions remain: Nigel Lawson and Sir Geoffrey Howe. The mind boggles.

● Baltic independence is having some unlikely consequences. Stanley Gibbons reports that pre-war Baltic stamps have doubled in value in recent weeks. The Latvian stamps, in particular, produced between 1918 and 1940, have seen an upsurge in sales. Many were overprinted on any old bit of paper the Latvians could lay their hands on, including military maps, banknotes, exercise-books and even cigarette paper.

Time to sweep Japan's slate clean?

The claim was supported by the International Red Cross and by detailed medical dossiers. This was accompanied by similar claims from survivors in Canada, Australia, New

Today's Japan has earned respect for its discipline and industry. It is appreciated that prime minister Kaifu has publicly apologized for the "unbearable sufferings" inflicted on helpless captives a generation ago. But surely something more than an apology is needed if the slate is to be wiped clean?

It should not therefore be beyond the capacity of the Japanese and

British governments to devise an honourable and practical way of ensuring reparation to the survivors and to widows for such a grievous wrong.

Perhaps this could be done through endowment of an appropriate foundation to relieve the continuing psychiatric and medical trauma so many are still experiencing. If that could be achieved, the way should then be open to a lasting and fruitful friendship between Japan and Britain.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD BRAINE,
House of Commons,
September 26.

Liverpool, Bristol and London — need I go on?

Britain in 1939 had not prepared for war, whereas Germany took full advantage of the fact that it had by bombing the defenceless. Harris and his valiant Bomber Command were fighting a vile regime that threatened world slavery, but for them, the cities of Europe and beyond would all be displaying statues of

Political costs

Top salaries review

"You start by coupling them with judges, partly no doubt because of the current unpopularity of the judiciary. But by the end of your leader the judges have been let off (without a caution) and the civil

What then is to be done about all these? Or are the miserable civil servants to be treated separately, a special pariah class subjected to criteria quite different from those which apply to the rest?

From Dr S. J. Lockwood
Sir, One should not overlook the implications for lower echelons

protected species. They

more realistic levels blocks the rationalisation of pay lower down the hierarchy. Throughout the 1970s the lower paid were often awarded proportionately more than those above them. Inevitably this resulted in a progressive telescoping of pay scales. For example, within the scientific civil service, of which I am a member, each pay band reaches more than half way up the next senior band.

Surely it is in the nation's long-term interest to attract, advance and duly reward the best.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN J. LOCKWOOD,
7 Pine Court.

14 Prince Court,
Llanfawr Road,
Colwyn Bay, Clwyd.
September 26.

Spreading doubt
From Mr Stewart Rigby

Sir, It is many years since I stopped using butter to butter my bread, but so far I have not found a suitably concise verb to indicate my use of a butter substitute. What can I say?

Yours faithfully,
S. RIGBY,
13 Boyne-Road, SE13.



COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
September 29: Divine Service was held in Catholic Parish Church this morning.
The Reverend Keith Angus preached the Sermon.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
September 28: The Duke of York, Honorary Commander of the Sea Cadets, this morning attended the commissioning of the Colchester Unit's Light Vessel, T.S. Colne Light, at the Rye, Colchester, Essex.
His Royal Highness was received by Major G. A. Charrington (Deputy Lieutenant of Essex).
The Duchess of York, Patron of the Motor Neurone Disease Association's National Conference and delivered the Patrick Hamilton Lecture at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.
Captain Alexander Baillie-Hamilton was in attendance.
The Prince Edward, Chairman of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Special Projects Group, today visited South Wales as part of the Award's 35th Anniversary Week.
His Royal Highness this morning attended the Anniversary Service in Llandaff Cathedral, Cardiff.
The Prince Edward was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for South Glamorgan (Captain Norman Lloyd-Edwards) and the Bishop of Llandaff (the Right Reverend Roy Davies).
This afternoon The Prince Edward visited Margum Park, West Glamorgan, where His Royal Highness attended a reception for industrialists and a

lunch given by West Glamorgan County Council.
Later, The Prince Edward visited Three Cliffs Bay, Gower Coast, to see the Anniversary Weekend participants undertaking adventurous activities, and during the evening joined them for a barbecue at North Hills Farm.
His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for West Glamorgan (Lieutenant Colonel Sir Michael Llewellyn, Bt).
The Princess Royal this morning arrived at Heathrow Airport, London, from Chile.
Mrs Richard Carew Fole and Lieutenant Colonel Peter Gibbs were in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
September 28: The Lady Elizabeth Bassett has succeeded the Lady Margaret Colville as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.
YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
September 28: The Duke of Kent, Colonel in Chief of The Devon and Dorset Regiment, today presented new Colours to the 4th Battalion at Wyvern Barracks, Exeter, Devon and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Devon (Lieutenant Colonel the Earl of Morley).
Captain the Hon Christopher Knollys was in attendance.
The Duchess of Kent this afternoon presented The Queen's Trophy at the Brent Walker Festival, Asol, Berkshire.
Mrs Fiona Henderson was in attendance.

Birthdays today

Sir Stanley Bailey, former chief constable, Northumbria, 65; the Rev Dr Gordon Barratt, former principal, National Caledonian Home, 71; Lord Belstead, 59; Sir Derek Birkin, chairman, RTZ Corporation, 62; Mr Kevin Brewer, governor, Maidstone Prison, 42; General Sir Edward Burgess, 64; Professor Sir Geoffrey Chisholm, surgeon, 60; Viscount Cranborne, 45; Professor Sir Eric Denton, marine biologist, 68; Sir Peter Fawcett, colonial official, 76; Mr Stephen Gadd, banker, 57; Mr A.E.S. Green, painter, 52; Mr A.R. Hacker, clarinetist and conductor, 53; the Right Rev Patrick Hards, Bishop of Southwell, 57; Miss Deborah Kerr, actress, 70; Professor F. Llewellyn-Jones, former principal, University College of Swansea, 84; Mr Johnny Mathis, singer, 53; Sir Nevill Mort, physicist, 83; Mr Ian Ogilvy, actor, 48; Mr Stewart Phipps, editor, *The Mail on Sunday*, 53; Mr J.L.M. Stewart (Michael Innes), author, 85; Mr Donald Swann, composer, pianist and singer, 68; Mr Peter Yarranton, chairman, Sports Council, 67.

Royal Navy Frobisher Special Entry No 55

Members of "Special Entry No 55" celebrated their 40th anniversary on September 28/29 by planting a tree in the grounds of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, bearing the inscription "To commemorate the September 1951 Special Entry Cadets from Belgium, Canada, Free France, India, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa and the United Kingdom".

Memorial service

Mr Rupert Martin
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Rupert Martin was held on Saturday at St Mary's, Bruton, Somerset. The Rev Martin Barber, Chaplain of King's School, Bruton, officiated, assisted by the Right Rev Alec Hamilton and Canon John Higgins. Miss Sarah Shillington and Mr Andrew Moncrieff, grandchildren, read the lessons and Mr Basil Wright gave an address.
Mr A.H. Beadles, Headmaster of King's School, and Mr Henry Hobhouse, Chairman of Somerset County Council, were among those present.

Today's royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, as President of the Prince's Trust and the Prince's Scottish Youth Business Trust, will visit Town Hall at 12.30 to meet a group of young people and veterans, and will open Legion Housing Scotland's sheltered housing scheme at Tom Matheson Court, Thurso, at 1.05.
The Princess Royal, as President of the British Knitting and Crochet Export Council, will visit The Old Centre, Windrush Industrial Estate, Wincey, at noon; will attend the Patricia Wigan Children's Fashion show at the Dorchester hotel at 4.10 in aid of the Save the Children Fund; and will attend a reception given by the Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled at St James's Palace at 6.10.
The Duchess of Kent will visit the Britten-Pears School for the Deaf, Faversham, Kent, at 11.20; and the St Helena Hospice, Barnard Castle, Highwoods, Colchester, Essex, at 2.45.

Dinner

16, Kings Beach Walk
Mr Ronald Thwaites, QC, presided at the 40th anniversary dinner of Chambers held at the Marlborough Club, Inner Temple, on Saturday night. The guests of honour were His Honour Bernard Lewis, His Honour Judge Henry Palmer, His Honour Judge Kenneth Zuckerman, QC, and Mr C.B. Harrison, JP.

Appointments

Mr Giles Baker to be Vice-Chairman of the Inland Waterways Advisory Council from January 1. Mr David Wals has been re-appointed as chairman. Mr Baker will succeed Mr Wals in November 1992.
Judge Harold Wilson to be part-time President of the Transport Tribunal, from October 1.

Lecture

Royal College of Radiologists
Dr D. Geddes delivered the Kerley Pergamon lecture at the annual scientific meeting of the Royal College of Radiologists held on Saturday at the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J.G. Becknell and Mrs P. Eden
The engagement is announced between Julian, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Becknell, of Hampton, Middlesex, and Patricia, daughter of Mrs Margaret Watson, of Twickenham, Kent.
Mr S.W.V. Coppinger and Miss H.J. Harrison
The engagement is announced between Stephen, elder son of Dr and Mrs W.W. Coppinger, of Marlborough, Wiltshire, and Hazel, only daughter of the late Mr W.A. Harrison and of Mrs M.J. Harrison-Nieuwhof, of Ham, Surrey.
Mr St J.P.P. Coughlan and Miss J.C.S. Taylor
The engagement is announced between Lieutenant St John Coughlan, 15th/18th Royal Hussars, son of Mr J.P. Coughlan, of Bournemouth, and Mrs B.M. Coughlan, of Kenley, Surrey, and Josephine, daughter of Captain and Mrs T.S. Taylor, of Horwinton, Somerset.
Mr P.W. Doherty and Miss C.E. Fletcher
The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs Graeme Doherty, of Ochope, New Zealand, and Carol, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Ronald Fletcher, of Haywards Heath, West Sussex.

Mr J.H.L. Garton and Miss E.S. McLuskie
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of the late Mr Ian Garton and of Mrs Michael James, of East Sutton, Kent, and Helen, daughter of Dr and Mrs John McLuskie, of Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire.
Mrs S.G. Cooke
The engagement is announced between Francisco, only son of Senor Francisco Gines and of Senora Defina Diaz, of Madrid, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Cooke, of Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire.
Mr S.G. Smellie and Miss V.R. Simms
The engagement is announced between Stuart, son of Mr S.G. Smellie, of Rivington, Warwick, and Vivien, youngest daughter of Mr Brian Simms, of Swanley, Kent, and Mrs Ruth Simms, of Canterbury, Kent.
Mr J.F. Williams and Miss M.G. Murtagh
The engagement is announced between James, youngest son of Mr and Mrs F. Williams, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Maureen, second daughter of Mr and Mrs S.P. Murtagh, of Little Bookham, Surrey.

OBITUARIES

MILES DAVIS

Miles Davis, jazz trumpeter, bandleader and composer, died of pneumonia and a stroke in Santa Monica, California, on September 28 aged 65. He was born on May 25, 1926.



Miles Davis was an enigmatic and restless artist who continually re-shaped his style and his career. Most of the greatest jazz musicians have developed one distinctive approach; Davis fashioned three or four including a controversial blend of jazz-rock. Along the way he cultivated a brooding persona which earned him the sobriquet "Prince of Darkness". The image was compounded by the sound of his voice, an eerie whisper which he acquired in the late 1950s after trying to shout while recovering from an operation on his vocal cords. Whether or not his rock-influenced recordings will endure, he secured his place in history with a series of hugely influential albums in the 1950s and early 1960s.

Miles Dewey Davis III was born in Alton, Illinois, and raised in East St Louis, about 25 miles south along the Mississippi. Unlike most black musicians of his generation, Davis came from a well-to-do family. His grandfather had been a book-keeper and land-owner in Arkansas, his father an affluent dentist who, after moving to Illinois, purchased a 200-acre ranch. Given his first trumpet for his 13th birthday, Davis received private tuition and played in his high school band. In 1944 he enrolled at the Juillard School in New York. Studying by day, he spent the evenings in the jazz venues of 52nd Street, where Charlie Parker and his circle were setting out the rudiments of bebop.

Within months Davis had abandoned his studies and entered the studios as a member of Parker's quintet. The results show that he was no virtuoso. The rapid-fire trumpet cadenza which opens "Koko", for instance, had to be played by Dizzy Gillespie, who had been "sitting in" on the piano. However Davis was later to turn his technical limitations to his own advantage; in contrast to the ultimately self-defeating pyrotechnics of the beboppers, he evolved a smoother, burnished sound rooted in the middle register.

The first real blossoming of his own talents took place in 1948, after he had set out to form his own band. Mixing with a circle of musicians who met in the flat of the arranger Gil Evans, Davis led a nonet which featured the saxophonists Gerry Mulligan and Lee Konitz. With its unorthodox instrumentation, including French horn and tuba, the group was too sophisticated for most audiences and was a commercial flop. However Capitol Records were persuaded to stage recording sessions in 1949 and 1950. Years later the tracks were released on an album with the apt title *The Birth of the Cool*.

Davis was in no position to capitalise on his achievement. Once exceptionally clean-living he had fallen into heroin addiction. At one point he scraped together money for drugs by pimping. It was not until 1954 that he returned to full health. The following year saw a string of outstanding tracks for the Prestige label - among them "Walkin'" and "Blue n' Boogie". Perhaps the best of all came on a Christmas Eve session with a line-up featuring the eccentric pianist Thelonious Monk and the vibraphonist Milt Jackson. Davis's languid improvisations on "Bag's Groove" and "Bemsha Swing" made telling use of space and silence. During this period he also introduced the metallic harmonium mute which, placed close

to the microphone, produced the wistful tone that was to become his trademark.

In 1955 he formed his first great quintet, with John Coltrane (tenor saxophone), Red Garland (piano), Paul Chambers (bass) and Philly Joe Jones (drums). The group's finest recordings were made in unusual circumstances. Though Davis had been offered a lucrative contract with Columbia, he was under an obligation to make four more albums for Prestige. He solved the problem by recording all the required material in the space of just two sessions. A mixture of Broadway tunes and pop and blues themes, the music was released on four exceptional albums: *Coolin'*, *Relaxin'*, *Workin'* and *Steamin'*. His relationship with CBS was to last for 30 years. Highlights included the three ambitious orchestral collaborations with Gil Evans - *Miles Ahead*, *Porgy and Bess* and *Sketches of Spain*.

In 1959 came his masterpiece, *Kind of Blue*, a set based partly on modal patterns which

freed the musicians from the constraints of the conventional song structure. Davis's terse solos were balanced against the effusive tenor saxophone of Coltrane, the bluesier alto of Julian "Cannonball" Adderley and the impressionistic chords of the pianist Bill Evans. While not the first album to explore modes, it did much to popularise the concept.

By this time magazine features were portraying Davis as a high-earning, debonair man-about-town, complete with expensively appointed home and Ferrari sports car. For all his wealth, he was not free from racial pressures. In the summer of 1959 he was savagely beaten by two New York policemen following an altercation outside the Birdland jazz club. After a night in jail, he was later cleared of all charges against him. The experience left a residue of bitterness.

Another blow came with Coltrane's departure from the quintet. Davis, however, was in scintillating form on his first ever live album, taped in 1961 in the unglamorous setting of the Blackhawk club in San Francisco. Often overlooked in favour of later recordings at Carnegie Hall and the Lincoln Center, the Blackhawk double album contains Davis's most expressive live work.

The rest of the Sixties found him searching for a new direction. With the advent of Free Form jazz and, above all, the rise of the rock superstars he was being edged out of the limelight. Though he had recruited promising young players such as Herbie Hancock, his concerts were locked into ever more complex chromatic forms, with the old standards being played over and over at a frenetic tempo. The studio albums also seemed to lose the balance between abstraction and emotion. Though these were performances of enormous technical assurance, they seemed almost a private dialogue between the musicians.

By 1968 Davis's audience was beginning to dwindle. His response was to tackle the rock movement head on. There were already hints of the change on *Miles In The Sky*, *Filles de Kilimanjaro* and the ethereal *In A Silent Way* (arguably his last classic album).

With the release of *Bitches Brew* in 1970, Davis went all the way in an extravagant cocktail of jazz psychedelia. The venture had the desired effect: Davis was back in fashion and attracting a huge new audience and increased royalties. Soon he was appearing at rock stadiums on the same bill as the likes of Neil Young and Steve Miller. The move ultimately proved a creative dead-end, apart from isolated flashes of excitement on *Live-Evil* and the soundtrack to the boxing documentary *Jack Johnson*. While Davis had acquired cult status amongst the young - and a suitably flamboyant wardrobe - the distinctive sound of his trumpet was soon submerged by the heavy rock ostinati of his musicians, who stayed rooted to one chord for minutes on end. With the release of the would-be street music of "On The Corner" in 1973 (perhaps the most monotonous album ever to bear his name), he was filtering his solos through an electronic "wah-wah" pedal. The world's greatest trumpeter now sounded like a middling guitarist playing on an inadequate PA system. On stage he began to appear increasingly remote and apathetic. His health had been poor, and in 1972 he had suffered fractures after crashing his Lamborghini.

In 1975, after further bouts of serious illness he withdrew into what turned out to be a five-year retirement. Speculation about his activities intensified: the truth, as later depicted in his autobiography, was that he descended into

a squalid, semi-reclusive existence dominated by cocaine, heroin and alcohol.

After repeated rumours of a come-back, he finally returned, in 1981, with *The Man With The Horn*, a moderate amalgam of jazz and pop. Still looking extremely frail, Davis resumed touring, winning a well-deserved standing ovation in London in 1983. There were hopes that he was about to embark on a new phase of creativity. *Decoy*, released in 1984, contained some of his strongest playing for 20 years. But the next album *You're Under Arrest* set the pattern for the rest of the decade, with Davis content to mark time by playing brief phrases on undemanding pop themes. The Cindi Lauper hit "Time After Time" hardly stood comparison with "My Funny Valentine". The standard of his sidemen also declined; musicians of the calibre of the guitarist John Scofield were replaced by anonymous apprentices.

Davis, meanwhile, masked his fluctuations in tone and pitch by making ever-increasing use of his mute.

By the time he released *Tutu* in 1986 he had left Columbia for WEA. Assiduously crafted by the producer and multi-instrumentalist Marcus Miller, the synthesiser-based tunes required the minimum of involvement by Davis, who had only to add his trumpet solos over the pre-recorded tracks. A similar process was used on the subsequent albums *Siesta* and *Amandla*.

Uninterested in celebrating the past, Davis preferred to discuss his enthusiasm for Prince and Michael Jackson. When not touring he devoted much of his time to drawing and painting; his abstract sketches adorned the sleeves of a number of his records. In 1986 he made an appearance on the TV detective series *Miami Vice*, playing a pimp.

1989 saw the appearance of his long-awaited memoirs, *Miles: The Autobiography*. It was marked by a monotonous flow of profanities and a tendency to settle scores with old enemies including former wives but it was also an unflinching self-portrait which emphasized Davis's single-minded pursuit of his craft. "To be a great musician," he wrote, "you've got to always be open to what's new, what's happening at the moment. You have to be able to absorb it if you're going to continue to grow and communicate your music." In his continual search for something new, Davis was always alive to young talent in jazz, hiring Herbie Hancock when the keyboard player was 23 and the drummer Tony Williams as an 18-year-old. Among the experimentalist musicians he used were Chick Corea, Joe Zawinul, Dave Holland, John McLaughlin, Keith Jarrett, Alito Moreira, Billy Cobham and Jack DeJohnette.

His intractable temper and seeming indifference to audiences in the early years made Miles Davis a controversial figure while his refusal to rest upon his laurels won him new admirers as it alienated others. More importantly, his elegant and lyrical musicality added anger, pain and deep sadness to the emotional lexicon of jazz, ensuring that his stature as an innovative influence on jazz trumpet playing - alongside Louis Armstrong, Bix Beiderbecke and Dizzy Gillespie - is unquestioned.

He was married at least three times - to dancer Frances Taylor, singer Betty Mabry and actress Cicely Tyson. He is survived by a daughter and three sons.

KATHLEEN COBURN



Kathleen Coburn, Canadian literary scholar, died in Toronto on September 23 aged 86. She was born on September 7, 1905.

PROFESSOR Kathleen Coburn did much more than any other single person for Coleridge studies since the poet's death in 1834. Before her work on the famous *Collected Coleridge*, a gigantic enterprise begun in 1960 under her general editorship, it was impossible to gauge properly Coleridge's achievement as critic, editor and philosopher. Her work was one of the most important projects of literary research in the twentieth century.

In addition to being a doughty champion of her chosen subject, Coburn was a witty lecturer and an excellent - if modest and never fashionable - critic in her own right. She edited the all-important *Notebooks* (1957-

90), with their learned footnotes and invaluable commentary, as well as the *Philosophical Lectures* (1949), and the *Lectures of Sara Hutchinson* (1954), whom Coleridge loved.

She also edited much other Coleridgeana. She had the excitement of retrieving the manuscript of the *Philosophical Lectures* intact, when searching a deep cupboard at the house of Gerard Coleridge. She was well into her 70s when she delivered the lively Alexander Lectures, published as *Experience with Thought: Perspectives in the Coleridge Notebooks* (1979).

She received many honours, including two Guggenheim Memorial Fellowships, and membership of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. She made "the bumpy" of Coleridge a shared experience with many people in a scholarly world not always known for such generous attitudes" wrote one Coleridge scholar.

The daughter of a Methodist minister, Kathleen Coburn spent all her academic life at Victoria College, in the University of Toronto, first as assistant and associate professor, then as professor (1953-71), and finally as emeritus

professor. She had studied at St Hugh's College, Oxford, in 1930, and was made an Honorary Fellow in 1970. The story of her heroic struggle to give Coleridge his scholarly due is best told in her own *In Pursuit of Coleridge* (1977). The Oxford University Press turned down her 1936 proposal to edit the *Notebooks* with a dismissive laugh, doubting that any mere woman could consider attempting such a task. But she persisted, even against the notably mean and unhelpful behaviour of certain parties, led by Humphry House. She treated them generously, humbly and truthfully in her own relaxed account.

For years various scholars had tried to get hold of the *Notebooks*, called by Coleridge himself his "Sole Confidant" (as, indeed, they were). But these notebooks lived in the sitting room, at Ottery St Mary, of the non-literary,

frequently impolite and beef-rearing Lord Coleridge, who rebuffed all comers. She got round him, and even came to like him - despite the fact that he would insist on calling her "Bookie". He also frequently tried to dismiss her as a colonial ignoramus. Eventually though, she was able to arrange for the material to be photographed so that it could be studied away from a room in which Lord and Lady Coleridge spent much of their lives. Later the *Notebooks* were sold to the British Museum.

All this, and many other vicissitudes on the way, she describes in *In Pursuit of Coleridge*, together with a moving, but always amusing, account of what it was like, in this period, to be a woman in a world dominated by men with high ideas of themselves.

From E.K. Chambers onwards, Coleridge had attracted, as well as admirers,

moralists. These found his dependence on laudanum, and his not always moderate ingestion of alcohol, to be irreconcilable with either genius or good human qualities. Kathleen Coburn's attitude to such commentators, and her own commentary on their critical faculties, was expressed mainly off the printed page. Nonetheless she acted as a tonic to true admirers of Coleridge's extraordinary mind.

As *The Times* wrote 31 years ago in welcoming the announcement of the *Collected Coleridge*, "there have been all too many showy-looking girls in the literary world in the past century; this is giving them the door..." Professor Coburn lived and worked within the rooms of academe and was hugely respected there.

Marriages

Mr N.J. Willis and Miss C.J. Ridley
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Horsham, Sussex, of Mr Nicholas John Willis, younger son of Dr Peter Willis and the late Elizabeth Willis, of Stillington, Yorkshire, to Miss Celia Kirstin Ridley, elder daughter of Mr and the Hon Mrs Adam Ridley, of Richmond, Surrey. Canon Derek Tansill officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Victoria Monk, Emily Monk, Belinda Ridley and Miss Harriet Ridley. Mr Colin Matthews was best man.
A reception was held at the home of Mr and Mrs W.F. Williams, of Blyth, Northumberland, on Sunday.
Mr J.A.G. Cotterell and Miss M.C.B. McManus
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Francis Xavier, Hereford, of Mr James Cotterell, second son of Sir John and Lady Cotterell, of Garmouth, Herefordshire, to Miss Maria McManus, daughter of Mr and Mrs W.F. McManus, of Brynwydd, Hereford.

Father Thomas Keane and the Rev Bryn Rees officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Poppy Cotterell, Emerald Fennell, Coco Fennell and Miss Jacqueline McManus. Mr David Cotterell was best man.
A reception was held at the Greyfriars and the honeymoon will be spent in Thailand.
Lieutenant R. Healey, RM and Miss D. Andrews
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Andrew's Garrison Church of Scotland, Aberdeen, of Lieutenant Robert Healey, younger son of Sir Peter and Lady Healey, of Lanrig, Balerno, Edinburgh, to Miss Deborah Andrews, only daughter of Mr and Mrs David Andrews, of Moss Grove, Walsall. The Rev J. Whitton officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Louise Healey, Mrs Jacquelyn Duncan, Mrs Jilly Lantz and Miss Tracey Williams. Mr Peter Healey was best man and a guard of honour was found by officers of the Royal Marines.
A reception was held at Great Fosters, Egham, Surrey.

Mr C.R.G. Campbell and Miss C.M.E. Roberts
The marriage took place on Saturday, September 28, at All Saints Church, Clifton, of Mr Charles Campbell and Miss Kate Roberts, the Rev David Faulks officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Alice Parsons, Miss Lucy Roberts, Miss Sophie Colquhoun, Miss Amber Graham-Watson and Master Charlie Roberts. Mr Colin Clifton-Brown was best man.
A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.
Mr M.J. Davies and Miss E.M. Walters
The marriage took place on Saturday, September 28, at All Saints Church, Portlough, Glamorgan, between Mr Mervyn John Davies, son of Mr and Mrs Herbert J. Davies, of Aberavenny, Gwent, and Miss Eileen Walters, daughter of Mr and Mrs Iwan Walters, of Portlough.
Dr D.J. Foster and Miss S.L. Hunt
The marriage took place on Saturday, September 21, in Balliol College Chapel, Oxford,

of Dr David James Foster, son of Mr and Mrs James Foster, of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, and Miss Sherri Lynn Root, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edwin S. Root Jr, of Madison, Wisconsin. The Rev Douglas Dugro, Chaplain of Balliol College, officiated.
The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Mme Fabrice Colas, of Paris. Mr Richard Morgan was best man.
A reception was held at the Leander Club, Henley-on-Thames.
Mr C.M. Fooks and Miss A. Gibson
The marriage took place on September 28, at Plas Power Chapel, Berrham, between Christopher Miles Fooks and Ann Gibson.
Mr K. Van Horn and Miss J. Sandby
The marriage took place in the Church of Saint-Sauveur, Montebellou, France, on Saturday, September 28, 1991, between Mr Karl Van Horn and Miss Joanne Sandby. The Rev Marc Goertz, Minister of the Eglise Reforme de Nice, officiated.

Dan Cohn-Sherbok

Hostages and the rewards of prayer

EVER since the Middle East hostages were taken, prayers have been made for their release. Relatives, friends and the faithful have turned to God for divine assistance. Now that Jack Mann and John McCarthy have been freed, many of the devout believe that these prayers have been answered, and this has encouraged others to pray fervently for the speedy release of those who are still captive. There is no doubt that such prayer is of great psychological benefit to those who pray as well as those being prayed for. But could such petitions actually bend God's will?

Throughout history Jews have prayed in this way. Abraham, for example, asked God to spare Sodom since he knew that by destroying the entire population, he would annihilate the righteous as well as the guilty. After Israel had made a golden calf to worship, Moses begged God to forgive his chosen people for this sin. Later in the biblical narrative, Joshua prayed to God asking for his help in defeating Israel's enemies. In the Book of Kings, Elijah petitioned God to send fire to consume a burnt offering. Again, in the Book of Psalms, numerous prayers were made to God for a wide variety of ends. And once the sacrificial system disappeared with the destruction of the Temple in 70 AD, petitionary prayer played an even bigger role in Jewish worship. Prayers of supplication have occupied a central place in Jewish life and worship.

Despite this tradition, there are serious objections to the efficacy of prayers of entreaty. If God is all-knowing as both the Jewish and Christian traditions maintain, it seems inconceivable that prayers of supplication could affect his will. Since God is an omniscient being, he is aware of all future events, and the amount of prayer could alter what he must know to be the case prior to its occurrence. Regarding those hostages who have been seized, God must have perceived for all time that this would take place. Thus, even before the hostages were born, God would have been aware they would be captured. Similarly he would have known whether they would be freed, and if so when this would take place. This knowledge would have been certain throughout eternity since God's cognition is timeless. The implication of this view is that all which God apprehends cannot be altered by any means, including prayer.

This conception is based on the traditional assumption that God is outside time. He does not live in the

present, have a past, or look forward to the future. He exists in the eternal Now. This is very hard for human beings to understand since such an idea is totally outside our sphere of experience; it is only possible to catch a glimpse before the curtain of incomprehension comes down. The notion is that God is experiencing every moment in the past and future history of the created world simultaneously and eternally. What for us are fleeting moments rushing by are a huge static tapestry for God which He perceives as totality.

One analogy to this situation is that of a cinema film. When we go to the cinema, we see shown on the screen the experience of other people. Almost invariably events are portrayed in the order in which they occurred. But if after the film we were able to look at the film-roll itself, we would discover that it is a series of little pictures. And when we look at it, we can perhaps gain some experience of God's timelessness; we see all these pictures simultaneously which we had previously viewed in a temporal sequence.

Given this conception of an all-knowing God, we must conclude that he apprehends the future since he is experiencing it in the eternal Now. God's timeless knowledge is an apprehension of everything which is true - past, present and future. If God's comprehension is like this, there is no way that prayers for him to affect future occurrences could be efficacious. If God knows for example that the hostages are not to be released (or conversely, that they will be freed), this is what is going to happen. There is simply no point in praying for the opposite to take place.

Should we then cease to pray? On the contrary. There is one prayer which should be on the lips of those believers who wish to express both their concern for the plight of the hostages as well as their obedience to God: "Thy will be done". There is no sense in seeking to inform God of his responsibilities. He already knows all our needs and indeed all that is coming to pass in our world. The prayer "Thy will be done" presupposes all this. Yet this prayer directs the hearts of the faithful to the mystery of his providential plan as witnessed by his testimony to his unshakable wisdom and love. We cannot alter God's intentions, but we can bend our will so that his will becomes our own.

Rabbi Dr Dan Cohn-Sherbok teaches Jewish theology at the University of Kent at Canterbury.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Frederick Sleight Roberts, Earl Roberts, field marshal, Camperdown, India, 1832; Herman Sudermann, writer, Matzeiken, Germany, 1857.

DEATHS: Fuke Greville, 1st Baron Brooke, poet and statesman, murdered, London, 1628; George Whitefield, evangelist, Newbury Port, Massachusetts, 1770; James Brindley, canal builder, Tunstall, Staffordshire, 1772; Georges Bonaparte, soldier and politician, committed suicide, Brussels, 1891; Rudolf Diesel, engineer, pioneer of the internal combustion engine, at sea, 1913; Frederick Edwin Smith, 1st Earl of Birkenhead, lord chancellor 1919-22, London, 1930; Sir Robert Hadfield, metallurgist, Sheffield, 1940; James Dean, film actor, Paso Robles, California, 1955.

The partition of Poland by Germany and Russia, 1939. The end of the Berlin airlift (began June 1948), 1949. Borussia was proclaimed a republic, 1966. Albino Luciani, Pope John Paul, died after 33 days in office, 1978.

Nature notes

SMALL: wading birds are arriving on our coasts from the Arctic. Purple sandpipers are mainly found on rocky shores, avoiding the sand or mud where so many other waders feed. They are rather dark birds, with a purple sheen on the back, and they feed on mussels and winkles. They usually allow an observer to get quite close before darting silently away over the water.

TURNTONES: also prefer stony shores, lifting pebbles with their beak and pushing aside seaweed as they search for winkles and shrimps. They are easily identified by their tortoiseshell back and orange legs. Many individuals of both these species will stay in Britain until they return to nest on the tundra next spring.

There are yellow leaves on the horse-chestnut trees and conkers are falling. On some sloe or blackthorn bushes, the bitter blue berries are ripe. Crab-apples are green streaked with red, and will eventually turn golden yellow. Unlike cultivated apples, they have long stalks. On hedges, there are bright red berries on the climbing white bryony. Golden rod that has escaped from gardens is blossoming on railway embankments, and wild golden rod is still in flower on the moors.

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 2599

ACROSS

1. Ragny (6)
2. Wines (6)
3. Current measure (3)
4. Space workshop (6)
5. Adapt (6)
6. Check (8)
7. Salt 3,2,5,3
8. Crooked (8)
9. Old Masters (4)
10. Italian square (6)
11. Opportunity (6)
12. Starch beverage (3)
13. Recruit (6)
14. Recently (6)

DOWN

1. Red W Indian fruit (5)
2. Side splitting (9)
3. Day of rest (7)
4. Pay out (5)
5. Smack (3)
6. RC Clerical cap (7)
7. Russian spacecraft (9)
8. Wily (7)
9. Deep-seated (7)
10. Life end (5)
11. Nearby pub (5)
12. Japanese Buddhism (3)

SOLUTION TO NO 2598

ACROSS: 3. Snow 5. Ever 6. Azura 10. Loving cup 11. Least 12. Leo 13. China 14. Netball 16. Fig leaf 18. Idiom 20. Arc 22. Amused 23. Nightclub 24. Lower 25. Lady 26. Little

DOWN: 1. Quince 2. Scrampling 3. Salt Lake City 4. Move on 6. Wick 7. Repose 9. Inconceivable 15. Universe 16. Funnell 17. Failed 19. Modern 21. Aid

IN MEMORIAM - PRIVATE

CARTER - Brian Austin. Remembrance with love by all the family. Always in my heart. Linda.

BIRTHS

ASQUITH - On September 28th, at The Portland Hospital, Lord, through the agency of Paula 9525 9233.

BRUCE - On September 28th, at St. George's Hospital, to Christine (née McPherson) and Nicholas, a daughter, Rachel, 18th September, 28th, in Caroline (née Ede) and Henry, a son, Charles, 29th, in Victoria.

MANFROTTO - On September 28th, at St. George's Hospital, to Maria (née Brander) and Bill, a son, Charles, 28th, in Victoria.

NEILL-HALL - On September 28th, at St. George's Hospital, to Alice, a daughter, and David, a son, 28th, in Victoria.

PAYNE - On September 28th, at St. George's Hospital, to Lisa (née Alexander) and a son, Alexander, 28th, in Victoria.

SMITH - On September 27th, at St. George's Hospital, to Maria (née Brander) and Bill, a son, Charles, 28th, in Victoria.

WATSON - On September 27th, at St. George's Hospital, to Maria (née Brander) and Bill, a son, Charles, 28th, in Victoria.

MARRIAGES

McCAFFREY-ELLINGTON - On September 28th, at St. George's Hospital, to Maria (née Brander) and Bill, a son, Charles, 28th, in Victoria.

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GOLDEN ANNIVERSARIES

SHARPE-LEWIS - On 30th September 1941 at St. Peter's Church, N.14, Naval Base, Singapore, Adrian to Cecilia.

DEATHS

BARLEN - On September 28th, 1991, whilst on holiday in Switzerland, Michael, dearly loved husband of Anne, father of Catherine and David and beloved son of William and Margaret, 28th, in Victoria.

CANTY - On September 27th, John Lees, M.C., 75, of Levensham, near Chester, City of London, much loved father, grandfather, and uncle, 27th, in Victoria.

COSTLEY-WHITE - On September 27th, at St. George's Hospital, to Maria (née Brander) and Bill, a son, Charles, 28th, in Victoria.

EDWARDS - On September 28th, at St. George's Hospital, to Maria (née Brander) and Bill, a son, Charles, 28th, in Victoria.

TICKETS FOR SALE

When responding to advertisements readers are advised to establish details of tickets before entering into any commitment.

RUGBY WORLD CUP - Rugby World Cup, 1991, 28th, in Victoria.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

DEAR MUM

I want to start piano lessons. I have a piano at home but I don't know how to play. I am 10 years old. Love, Sarah.

MARKSON Pianos

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071-381-4132 (SW6)

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Call 071-955-6682 for more information.

FLYTRIP TRAVEL

Call 071-955-6682 for more information.

ALL DISCOUNTED

Call 071-955-6682 for more information.

AMAZINGLY CHEAP

Call 071-955-6682 for more information.

CHEAP FLIGHTS

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Babies at the wave of a pen



Not in front of the children: Griff Rhys Jones and Penny Downie in *Ex*

Towards the end of *Ex*, Patrick even made a pitch to his producer, suggesting a *whole series* about a nice divorced man — but the producer, thank goodness, looked doubtful, and asked whether this gently intimate psychological drama might be expanded to embrace other elements, such as car chases and cut-throat boardroom struggles. One heard too much of reason here — but, alas, too late. Looking back over the full 95 minutes of *Ex*, one suddenly realised that the most exciting and amusing moment had occurred when Sheila's new baby (Humble had cleverly made her pregnant, you see) was unexpectedly sick over Patrick's nice new Paul Smith outfit. The ups and downs of his romantic life made much less dramatic impact. In fact, did it end with an up or a down? I can't remember.

To say, then, that Griff Rhys Jones was likeable and harmless in the part is not much of a compliment. Penny Downie was likeable and harmless, too; and although Geraldine James tried quite hard to be wilful and independent, she did it in a harmless, likeable kind of way. In fact, played by Hitler, Stalin and Klaus Barbie, these characters would still have sent viewers to bed thinking, "Nice, really; do you think it carries on next week?" Only the two children, Andrew and Christine, held potential for a sharper, more ambivalent reaction; unfortunately, though, their habit of debunking adult pretences with ingenious bean-splitting ("Mum says you wear skirts up to your bum and look like a tart"; "Yes you did know Dad had split up with Alice because I told you, and 'you said...'") was a device repeated so frequently that ultimately it lost its capacity for surprise.

LYNNE TRUSS

TELEVISION

Screen One: *Ex* (BBC1)

IN THE late Sixties, when Wendy Craig was the most famous mum on the telly (aside from Katy in the *Oxo* commercials), I remember the scriptwriter of *Not in Front of the Children* appearing on a chat show and describing how a terribly good brain-wave had caused him an embarrassing moment in a restaurant. "I had been trying to think of what could happen next to Wendy," he said, rubbing his knees and chuckling in anticipation. "And then I thought to my wife, 'I know! I'll make Wendy pregnant!'" (Roars of laughter all round.)

For reasons that will become clear, last night's *Ex*, by William Humble, brought this obscure (and not particularly amusing) anecdote vividly to mind. The play concerned a divorced scriptwriter, Patrick (Griff Rhys Jones), characterised as a loving daddy who thinks the world revolves around babies. When he makes visits to his ex-wife's house, he always picks up bikes from the front path, which tells you he is a natural parent. Unfortunately his new girlfriend, Alice (a thin, leggy Geraldine James), is disinclined to heed the biological clock, despite Patrick's tick-tick-tick rather loudly in her ear, so they split up. However, since she is the star of the soap opera he writes for telly, he has the power to procreate by other means. In the end you see, he can make Alice "pregnant" whether she likes it or not. He ha.

Does this mean Patrick is malign and manipulative? Well, you would think so. But it was not that kind of play. No blame was apportioned; no climactic points, and adopting a slow pace that emphasised the work's gravity rather than its kinetic energy. This was a performance in the good old-fashioned heroic tradition.

Yet who could complain in the face of such blazing conviction? This kind of music-making owes nothing to contemporary trends, but nor is it fair to suggest that it is out-moded. Rather it transcends history, just as the heroic ideals of the "Erebus" are timeless.

Given Tennstedt's conservative tendencies, it may be no coincidence that the passages that ignite the greatest passion are the relatively academic ones of fugato development in the "Funeral March" and finale. At these points the increased density of texture is harnessed for expressive effect, the resulting nobility of sentiment is overwhelming.

Barry Millington

The Cranes

Waterfront, Norwich

WHERE most rock performers work at generating perspiration, the Cranes seem to prefer cold sweat. Their music evokes the experience of disturbed sleep. Their songs combine a ruthlessly sedate beat with a frustratingly half-finished melody. As in bad dreams, there seems to be some kind of guiding logic, but nothing gets resolved.

The grinding noise of guitars on the edge of feedback creates waves of sound, structured only by the thud of the drums and by the elementary riff. Almost buried in this accompaniment is Alison Shaw's voice. When it surfaces, it alternates between erratic moans and anxious babble, between being dreamily melancholic and expiring a childlike panic. The words are lost in the background, and the songs' titles — "Sixth of May", "Adoration" — give few clues.

These, rudimentary resources, though, have served the Cranes well. They are now, after five years, one of the stalwarts of the independent rock scene. Their obsession is with them-

seives and their fantasies, with their sense of themselves both as innocents, untainted by vulgar commercialism, and as hedonists, exploring the murkier corners of sensual delight. However implausible its pretensions, this has proved a winning formula.

On stage, the group is almost impassive; only the bright strobes and spotlights provide any animation. Jim Shaw, responsible for the band's music, is more interested in his guitar and keyboard than his fans, while they in turn seem concerned only with his sister. Her white attire, her long tousled hair, her hesitant voice, all ensure adoring eyes from the young men and women at the front of the stage.

This collective state of absorption is reinforced as each song blends into the next. Only with "Starboard" is the trance broken. Jim Shaw sets about his guitar with a spanner. Like a deranged mechanic, he hammers and twists the strings, then, in a moment of frustration at the effect, he throws down his instrument and walks off. And, as with waking from a troubled sleep, the end of the Cranes' anxious performance produces a relieved silence.

JOHN STREET

Toby Davies' direction is vigorous but hardly clears up the confusion. The cast needs to point the words of the songs more. Even Julie Fox (Pandora), whose voice has the immediate appeal of a young Barbara Dickson, delivers her numbers blandly, with no bite, whatever their emotional content. Diction could be clearer all round, especially in the second half, where Jonny Willett's music produces some first-rate songs. As it is, Francesca Jaynes's choreography tends to steal the show, put over by a well-drilled cast led by Jonathan Coote in search of a character as Lord Hedthrob, and Paul Critchlow, a family camp devil, which I suspect has much in common with the Herod he has played in *Jesus Christ Superstar*.

MARTIN HOYLE

Arts features, page 13

NEW RELEASES

DEKALOG PARTS 1 AND 2 (PG) First two parts of Krzysztof Kieslowski's marvellous cycle of modern moralities inspired by the Ten Commandments. Essential viewing. Rankin (071-837 8402).

JACOBI'S LADDER (18) A Vietnam vet and a woman in a love affair. Directed by John Dahl. Rankin (071-837 8402).

MEETING VENUS (12) Backstage drama with singing. Tannhäuser in Paris. Directed by David Puttnam. Rankin (071-837 8402).

THE OBJECT OF BEAUTY (18) A woman's journey to self-discovery in a city. Directed by John Dahl. Rankin (071-837 8402).

A RAGE IN HARLEM (18) Butchery and violence in a black neighbourhood. Directed by Charles Burnett. Rankin (071-837 8402).

RHAPSODY IN AUGUST (12) A woman's journey to self-discovery in a city. Directed by John Dahl. Rankin (071-837 8402).

UNDER SUSPICION (18) A woman's journey to self-discovery in a city. Directed by John Dahl. Rankin (071-837 8402).

BOLD DRUGS A woman's journey to self-discovery in a city. Directed by John Dahl. Rankin (071-837 8402).

THE COUP A woman's journey to self-discovery in a city. Directed by John Dahl. Rankin (071-837 8402).

DANCING AT LUGHRAGA A woman's journey to self-discovery in a city. Directed by John Dahl. Rankin (071-837 8402).

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CINEMA GUIDE

Geoff Brown's assessment of films in London and Wales. Indicated with the symbol (L) on release across the country.

CURRENT
ALICE (12) Woody Allen's comic fantasy about a woman who can read minds. Rankin (071-837 8402).

CLOSE MY EYES (18) A woman's journey to self-discovery in a city. Directed by John Dahl. Rankin (071-837 8402).

IN BED WITH MADONNA (18) A woman's journey to self-discovery in a city. Directed by John Dahl. Rankin (071-837 8402).

JULIE ET JIM (PG) A woman's journey to self-discovery in a city. Directed by John Dahl. Rankin (071-837 8402).

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PROSPERO'S BOOKS (12) A woman's journey to self-discovery in a city. Directed by John Dahl. Rankin (071-837 8402).

with John Gualand's Prospero setting Shakespeare's text through a jungle of... Rankin (071-837 8402).

REGARDING HENRY (12) Master of the... Rankin (071-837 8402).

STEPPING OUT (PG) A woman's journey to self-discovery in a city. Directed by John Dahl. Rankin (071-837 8402).

TERMINATOR 2: JUDGMENT DAY (15) A woman's journey to self-discovery in a city. Directed by John Dahl. Rankin (071-837 8402).

TRULY, MADLY, DEEPLY (PG) A woman's journey to self-discovery in a city. Directed by John Dahl. Rankin (071-837 8402).

TRUST (15) A woman's journey to self-discovery in a city. Directed by John Dahl. Rankin (071-837 8402).

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CONCERT

LPO/Tennstedt Festival Hall

A FEW weeks ago the London Philharmonic played Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture at the Proms under its young music director, Franz Welser-Möst. On Thursday night at the Festival Hall the LPO played it again under its seasoned conductor laureate, Klaus Tennstedt, with astonishingly different results.

While Welser-Möst's rendering had been brilliantly, electrifyingly theatrical, Tennstedt tapped a richer vein of the work, getting right to the heart of the *Fidelio*-related theme of Goethe's tragedy: heroic victory over oppressive tyranny. Under Welser-Möst, the major-key code had been exhilarating; in Tennstedt's hands it became not just a matter of life and death, but of triumph over death.

However, this was only a curtain-raiser to a reading of the "Erebus" Symphony that made one feel that every performance of Tennstedt these days should be preserved. He makes few concessions to recent trends in performance practice, using six horns (instead of the prescribed three) at

THEATRE

Jumping Red Lights

Lilian Baylis

A GROUP of young performers under the banner of the Rhyne and Reason Company has braved the municipal stickiness of the studio theatre behind Sadler's Wells for a showcase presentation of a new musical. There is nothing choreographic about the enterprise: stick choreography, crowded set, technological gimmicks. The work itself is equally abundant in ideas. What it needs is clarification, condensation and concision.

The author, Matthew Taylor, has thought up a satirical fable that combines elements of both Faust and Prometheus with swipes at consumerism, arid intellectualism and

the media — even in self-contradicting juxtaposition.

What, for instance, should one make of the principal character, Lord Hedthrob? At times condemned as a dilly rationalist idealist out of touch with human emotions, he suddenly becomes a heroic figure refusing to sign away his soul, only to yield and emerge as a "homo consumer" in a saazzy suit. In a bouncy number ("I'm Selling Out") he is both hailed and mocked as "kind of green" with New Age credentials. How consumerism is reconciled with greenness is unclear, unless the work is suggesting that all these philosophies are equally worthless.

The play's weakness is that it imposes no standards, no moral criteria. Ever Lord Hedthrob's neglected girlfriend, Pandora, sells body and soul, justifiably, it is implied. The story line, with its tangle of threads, is so unfocused as to be in-

coherent: what appears to be a moral stance is constantly collapsing into the next jolly dance routine for resuscitated suicides and devilish attendants.

Barry Millington



Confused message: Jonathan Coote, left, and Paul Critchlow

coherent: what appears to be a moral stance is constantly collapsing into the next jolly dance routine for resuscitated suicides and devilish attendants.

Barry Millington

WORD-WATCHING

HAUMEA
(c) The mother goddess of Hawaii. She was the goddess of childbirth, which she invented. An ambiguous, violent figure, she controlled the supply of weapons, and is associated with Haumea, the Maori god of edible plants.

RUAN
(a) A surname of Bechuanaland, which is derived from the wild elephant of *Elephas* in the Bechuanaland. You can read the story in *Orkney's Metamorphosis and Amulet 77*.

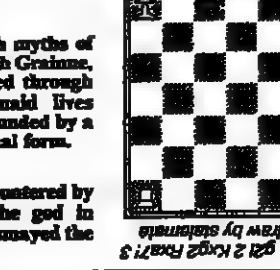
DIARMAID
(b) A younger hero in the Celtic Irish myths of Finn, best known for his exploits with the Grail. Finn's fiancée, the lovers are pursued through Ireland by Finn. Eventually Diarmaid lives happily with Grailine, until finally wounded by a magic horn, his foster-brother in animal form.

HYMIR
(a) In Scandinavian myth, a giant encountered by Thor. He fished in the sea, and the god in disguise went fishing with him, and discovered the giant by catching the world serpent.

WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

This position is from the game between Keene and Parker, British Championship, Eastbourne 1991. The black cause seems to be hopeless as 1... Kd5? allows 2... Bb1, but he found an ingenious way to save the day. Can you see what he played?



ENTERTAINMENTS

ART GALLERIES

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, 11, Theobalds Rd., W.C.1. 071-237 8650. **HOWLAND HILTON**, 11, Theobalds Rd., W.C.1. 071-237 8650. **PARK LANE ARTWORKS FAIR**, Park Lane, W.1. 071-499 6521.

CINEMAS

CURSON WEST End, Shaftesbury Ave. W.1. 071-499 6521. **JOHN MURPHY**, 430, Shaftesbury Ave. W.1. 071-499 6521. **THE OBJECT OF BEAUTY (18)** From 8.15 to 10.15. 071-499 6521.

CURSON PRINCE Prince, 430, Shaftesbury Ave. W.1. 071-499 6521. **JOHN MURPHY**, 430, Shaftesbury Ave. W.1. 071-499 6521. **THE OBJECT OF BEAUTY (18)** From 8.15 to 10.15. 071-499 6521.

CURSON MAYFAIR Curson, 430, Shaftesbury Ave. W.1. 071-499 6521. **JOHN MURPHY**, 430, Shaftesbury Ave. W.1. 071-499 6521. **THE OBJECT OF BEAUTY (18)** From 8.15 to 10.15. 071-499 6521.

OPERA & BALLET

COVENTRY 071-636 3161. **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Covent Garden, London. 071-499 6521. **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Covent Garden, London. 071-499 6521.

THEATRES

SADLER'S WELLS 071-278 1914. **THE PHANTOM**, Sadler's Wells. 071-278 1914. **THE PHANTOM**, Sadler's Wells. 071-278 1914.

SADLER'S WELLS 071-278 1914. **THE PHANTOM**, Sadler's Wells. 071-278 1914. **THE PHANTOM**, Sadler's Wells. 071-278 1914.

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BBC 1

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Plano Trio, Op. 1: Musicians of the Royal Exchange; Wagner (Labeisod, Trietast and Isolde, Act 3: Vienna PD under Knappe'sbutch, with Birgit Nilsson, soprano); Rait (Cde au premleris in G, Op 78; Lausanne Cdo under Lawrence Soudier, Jean-Francois Andrieu, piano)

30 Northing Sinfonia under Charles Groves performs Mendelssohn (Overture, The Hebrides); Prokofiev (Vlad Concerto No. 2, Op 83); Mew (Sonata for strings and two horns); Mozart (Symphony No 36 in C, Linz, K 425)

31 piano News

9.25 Am, so Happy for you, I'm, by K. Smit, a young woman takes her lover's new evening girlfriend to lunch (F)

9.45 BBC Singers at Darlington under John Poole sing Surge (The Blue Player - Irid performance); Greg Mitchell; Rautavaara (Suite de Lancel; Sielulus (Rakastava)

10.30 Meeng it, with Mark Russell and Robert Sainsbury including an interview with Robert Wyatt, former drummer with the Soft Machine 11.30 News

11.35-12.35am Composers of the 20th Century (F)

1.00-2.25 Night Show (Film only) (except in Scotland)

Third subject in a series of six. How Lady Longford came to write about Wellington is down to the family connection. Her husband was related to the family through his great, great aunt Kitty, who married the Duke. Lady Longford admits she would rather have been "a historian with wonderful theories but that is not how it happened."

11.30 Talking Poetry: Simon Rae and Nicola Davies with guest poet Roger McGough, poems in sleep and dreams and new poems being written by young writers from Pembro.
Secondary School in London (a1)

12.00 News, incl 12.27am Weather
12.33 Shipping Forecast
12.43 World Service (LW only)

SEQUENCES: Radio 1: 103kHz/205m, 108kHz/275m, FM-97.6/98 Radio 2: 88-90.2, Radio 3: 1215kHz/ 247m, FM-90.9/2, Radio 4: 198kHz/1515m, FM-94.6, Radio 5: 683kHz/433m, 904kHz/320m, World Service: MW 447/463m, Jazz FM 102.2, LBC: 1150kHz/261m, FM 97.3 Capital: 94.9/194m, FM 95.8, GULF: 1458kHz/206m; FM 94.3, Melody FM 104.9

[illegible]

If you feel moved by what
you see and want to help us ban
the trade telephone 0800 400 478.

RSPCA

This evening "Watchdog" are running an exposé of the cruelties that are involved in the wild caught bird trade.

The RSPCA estimate that for every wild bird that reaches a European cage three die.

If you feel moved by what you see and want to help us ban the trade telephone 0800 400 478.

RSPCA

Windswept rambblers on the march for right to roam

By PETER DAVENPORT

IN DRIVING rain and a biting wind, the Ramblers' Association yesterday staged the largest-ever mass trespass on privately owned land in its campaign for greater public access to the countryside.

More than 500 walkers, including veterans in their 80s, tramped across Thurlstone Moor, on the north-eastern edge of the Peak District National Park and owned by Yorkshire Water.

As the long column set off over the moor, the bright orange and blue of their waterproof clothing the only splash of colour in a bleak setting, Terry Howard, an organiser, told them: "This is not meant in any way to be confrontational and nor do we regard it as militant action. Rather it is a demonstration at our growing frustration over the amount of time we are having to wait for access to this and other areas."

The mass trespass on Thurlstone Moor, beside the A628 trans-Pennine road between Barnsley and Manchester, was the major demonstration of more than 30 events throughout the country yesterday involving thousands of walkers for the association's seventh annual Forbidden Britain Day.

Organisers said that numbers exceeded those on the original mass trespass on Kinder Scout, also in the northern Peak District, in 1932, which led to the jailing of several demonstrators, among them the veteran campaigner, Benny Rothman, now aged 80, who took part in yesterday's walk.

Ann Taylor, MP for Dewsbury and Labour's spokeswoman on the environment,

also took part in the trespass. She told demonstrators that a Labour government would introduce legislation to open forbidden areas of countryside.

Mrs Taylor said: "We want to reverse the law of trespass so we have the right to walk, unless there is an obvious reason why not because of conservation or a danger to individuals or wildlife. We would introduce legislation that would apply to all open, uncultivated land."

Legal experts are preparing a draft bill providing greater access to the countryside, which the association intends to present to whichever party wins the next general election.

Although the rambblers had intended to target their anger yesterday at the Peak Park authority over access to land within its boundaries, it has recently reached a new accord with the organisation and instead turned its ire on the legal department of Yorkshire Water which, they claim, is responsible for holding up any new agreement about Thurlstone Moor.

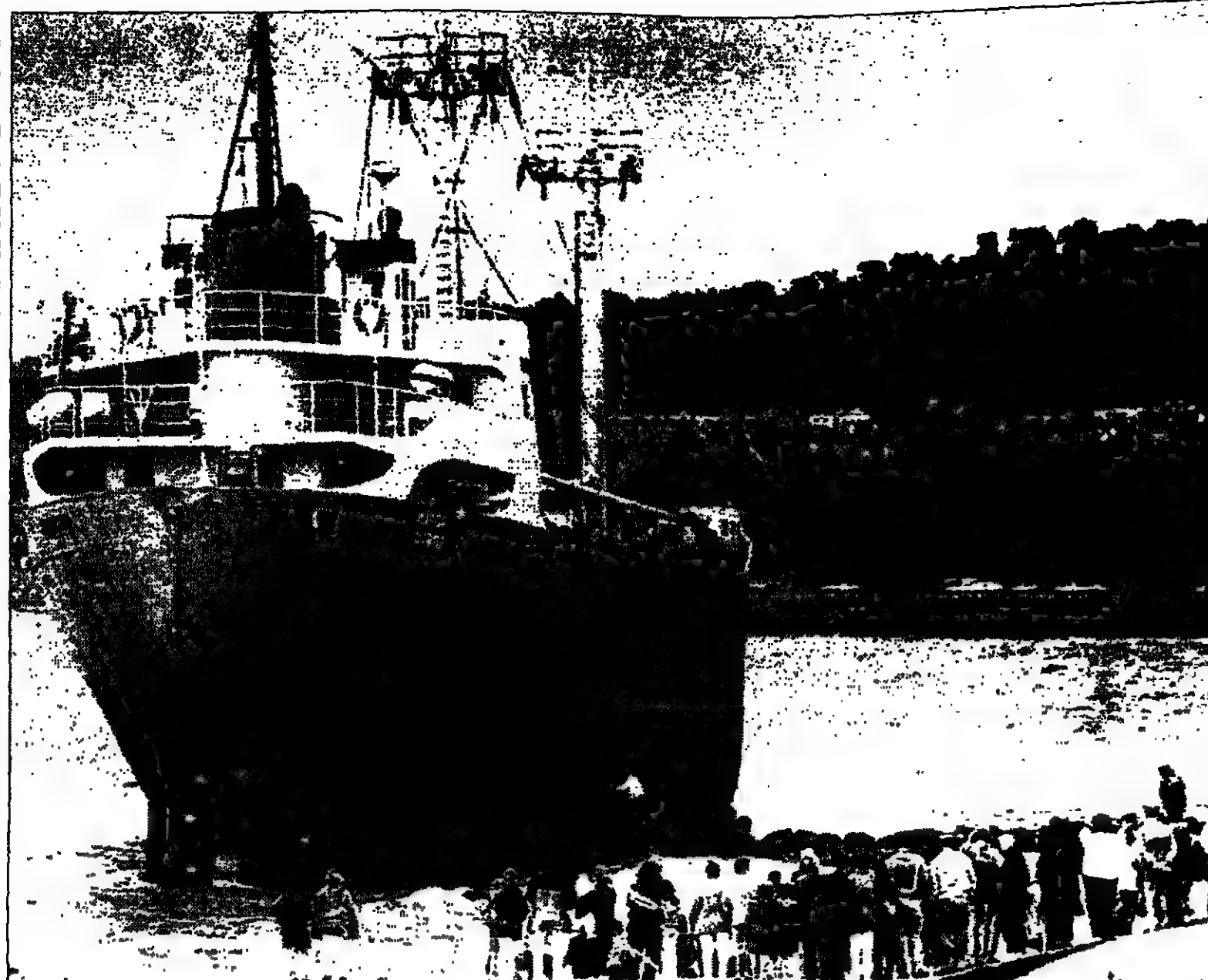
Geoff Eastwood, chairman of the Ramblers, said yesterday: "Contrary to the chief executive's wish, Yorkshire Water's legal department has now brought down the shutters. It is refusing to release valuable information which the rambblers believe will support the case for opening up more of their land to the public."

"We are truly baffled about why Yorkshire Water's legal department is so hostile to ordinary walkers and the right to roam."

There are already three public footpaths across Thurlstone Moor, an area where shooting rights have remained in private hands and are not owned by the water company.

A spokesman for Yorkshire Water said the company was firmly committed to providing public access to its land. She added: "We find this action unhelpful. All it does is antagonise people who might be willing to negotiate. Clearly any proposal to increase access on Thurlstone and other moors, will have implications for their nature conservation."

There was a protest walk near John Major's Huntingdon home.



Driven ashore: the Honduran-registered coaster Marga Cortes after being beached by the weekend's stormy weather at Rhos-on-Sea, Clwyd

Weather strands travellers on ferry

Continued from page 1
enger, Frank McCoy from Wexford, on the other hand, described the trip as having been "an unmitigated purgatory, cooped up with mad musicians, one-armed bandits, diabolical food and the stench of vomit".

The stormy conditions halted other Irish Sea ferry services and drove a 500-ton Honduran-registered coaster ashore on a beach at Rhos-on-Sea, Clwyd. The Marga Cortes had been trying to ride the storm off Colwyn Bay when fierce winds drove her ashore, where she was caught straddling a groyne 50 yards from the promenade wall.

In Dublin, firemen stood by as a cargo ship carrying dangerous chemicals struggled to dock. The ship, the Buffalo, carried two containers of the flammable chemical, lithium aluminium hydride, one of which had been overturned.

Eleven Britons on two yachts were among 31 sailors rescued by Spanish coastguard helicopters and vessels as force ten winds lashed the Bay of Biscay. Winds were gusting at more than 70mph and waves reached 50ft.

Six Britons including three women were rescued from the 40ft racing sloop Aphrodite, from Southampton, and five Falmouth men were lifted from the 36ft yacht Starquest. Bill Amos, skipper of the Aphrodite, said that his yacht had heeled over three times, on the last occasion turning through 360 degrees. "The girls were praying, and I joined them," he said.

Meanwhile, eight people died in road accidents in Britain. Police criticised drivers for speeding and appealed to drivers to slow down in wind and rain.

The London Weather Centre said yesterday that winds were still reaching 40 knots on the west coast. It forecast more gales for today.

Labour fear on defence

Continued from page 1

opportunity for Labour to do the same. We have never had a better opportunity. We should take these things at the flood. There could be no better time to sell the idea of getting rid of nuclear weapons, to the British people. The argument that we need these weapons to be as powerful as the Russians is no longer acceptable. If the Americans want this, the Labour party should go to the British people and say the same."

A new international policy statement adopted by the executive welcomed Mr Bush's announcement and said the cuts proposed were fully in accord with the policy adopted by Labour two years ago. It was a source of great satisfaction that Nato, Mr Bush, and Soviet leaders had adopted policies long advocated by Labour.

Conference reports, page 7
Leading article, page 15
Economic policy, page 23

Tables turned on hostage-takers

Continued from page 1

sources close to Murad said he was a victim of "sabotage by former colleagues". Members of his family blame Hezbollah's security chief, Hajj Abdul Hadi-Hamadi, for his death. Hamadi also heads "The Strugglers for Freedom" group which is holding the two German hostages here and demands the freedom of the two Hamadi brothers jailed in Germany on terrorist charges.

The sources say the kidnappers are convinced now that their ranks have been infiltrated by intelligence services, such as the CIA and Mossad, as well as by Syrian intelligence. They recalled how a Lebanese agent for the American Federal Bureau of Investigation, Jamal Hamdan, lured in 1988 one of his home town friends, hijacker Fawaz Younis, to American captivity by inviting him over for a party in Cyprus. Hamdan was a former member of the Shia Amal movement. Other incidents, undisclosed until

now, spread distrust among the various hostage-taking groups. Some of the kidnappers kept a tight hold over their foreign captives regarding them as their only security, the sources said.

Hezbollah sources revealed that talks during a ten-day visit by a Hezbollah delegation to Iran last month have focused on guarantees to be given to the kidnappers after the hostages are set free. The delegation was negotiating with Iranian officials the terms of a Middle East prisoner exchange operation that was organised by the United Nations to secure the release of all the foreign hostages in Lebanon.

The sources added that the Hezbollah leader, Sheikh Abbas Mousawi, returned home with the requested guarantees. They added that Tehran has refused to accommodate requests from any of the hostage-takers asking for asylum in Iran. Syria, the other broker of the hostages deal, was also reluctant to give protection to the kidnappers. "They are feeling disappointed and are turning desperate and temperamental," the sources said. "They know that they have been abandoned even by the people they worked for."

Some of the kidnappers, feeling the betrayal of their friends and reeling under the pressure on them, have formed a powerful group that is feared even by their former protectors, the Iranian diplomats here. The sources said Mr Cicippio, who is held by the Revolutionary Justice Organisation, is being kept in bad conditions at a hideout in Khadask el-Ghamik, a strip of slums located on what used to be the demarcation line between former east and west Beirut. "A group of the kidnappers have vowed to stick together and defend each other to death," the sources said. Their boss, Hajj Moustapha Baderdin, on whose behalf the hostages were originally taken to force his release with 16 others from

Kuwaiti prisons, is now living in Sheikh Fadallah's home and enjoying his protection. Hajj Moustapha no longer trusts his men. "He even goes and buys his own food and gets water and cooks for himself to avoid any assassination attempt by food poisoning."

The kidnappers could delay the release process or even threaten the captives.

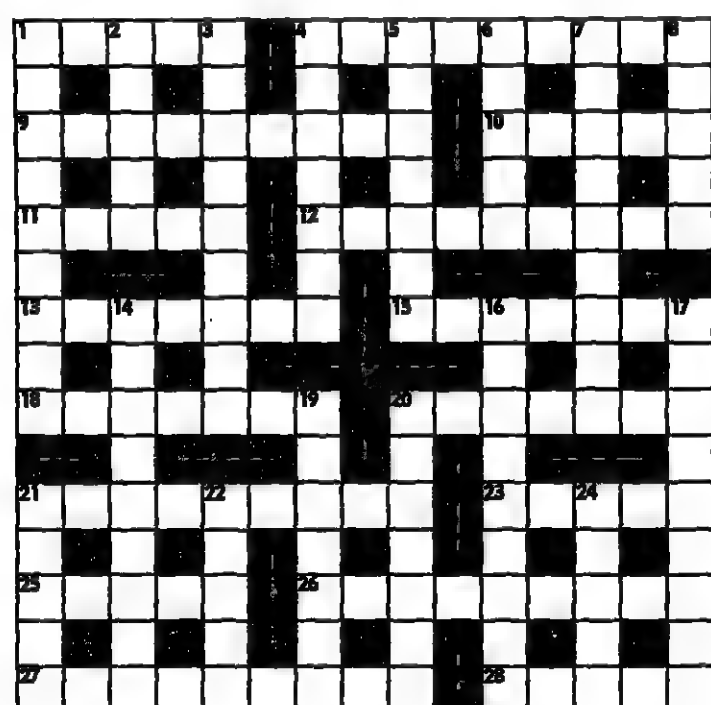
Israeli alarm, page 8

TOMORROW IN THE TIMES

"I love the seduction of designing clothes for women," Emanuel Ungaro says. "I have an obsessional dream and designing haute couture is my open door to them." The master tailor who mixes pinstripes with flower prints reveals the secrets of almost three decades of design to Liz Smith in *The Times* tomorrow

Also: How the Utility furniture that was a hated part of 1940s Britain has become a desirable item in the 1990s. This 'home from furniture', eschewing all decoration, is admired today for its entirely practical qualities

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 18,724



- ACROSS**
- Return much, enclosing a word of thanks for all (5).
 - Cut the ends, or otherwise? (9).
 - Outstanding soldier with horse (9).
 - A crook to some degree (5).
 - She takes just a little champagne sometimes (5).
 - An eccentric nature (9).
 - Without doubt it's nice art, though bizarre (7).
 - Explosive to be carried inside a missile (7).
 - A game giving rise to criminal proceedings (7).
 - Translation of letters re papal robes (7).
 - Rush around Soho initially with dope and a gun (9).
 - A contentious sportsman? (5).
 - Means to get a musical instrument (5).
- DOWN**
- A person trained to take sound steps (3-6).
 - An Italian city, one involved in a revolution (5).
 - Device used for concealed lighting (9).
 - A course to study - but only a little (7).
 - Striking left a good man to carry on after all others (7).
 - It's up to a painter to provide some jewellery (5).
 - Clothing suitable for retirement (9).
 - Give ear to the medico, though depressing (5).
 - The figure being about a hundred, start (9).
 - Signal to bring in social worker (9).
 - Play wins Spanish approval in a state of rapture (9).
 - It's up to a thinker (7).
 - May appear later on the ship - simple clue, that! (7).
 - The small farm will need credit frequently (5).
 - Nurse sending up an aperitif (5).
 - Bearing with the ceremonial as set down (5).

PARKER DUOFOLD

The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 18,723 will appear next Saturday. The 5 winners will receive a Duofold fountain pen supplied by Parker

WORD-WATCHING

By Philip Howard

MYTHOLOGICALS

- HAUMEA**
a. The Egyptian mouse god
b. Roman harvest goddess
c. Hawaiian mother goddess
- EUAN**
a. An Irish lover of Deirdre
b. The surname of Bacchus
c. The Apache ruler god
- DIARMAID**
a. An attendant on Diana
b. An Irish hero and lover
c. Zoroastrian moon goddess
- HYMIR**
a. The fisherman god
b. Russian god of frost
c. A disciple of Mahomet

Answers on page 18

AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.

London & SE	731
C. London (within N & S Ceres)	732
M-ways/roads M4-M1	733
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford T.	734
M-ways/roads Dartford T-M23	735
M-ways/roads M23-A4	736
M25 London Orbital only	737
National	738
National motorways	739
West Country	740
Wales	741
Midlands	742
East Anglia	743
North-west England	744
North-east England	745
Scotland	746
Northern Ireland	747

AA Roadwatch is charged at 36p per minute (cheap rates) and 48p per minute at all other times.

Concise crossword, page 17

THE LAST WORD IN CIGARS

CHAMBORD
COMPLIMENTS OF HENRI WINTERMANS

WEATHER

Most of England, Wales and eastern Scotland will be dry and bright with sunny spells, although showers are possible. South-east England and the Channel Islands will, after early rain, brighten up this afternoon. Western Scotland and Northern Ireland will start bright before rain spreads from the west, moving to the rest of Scotland, to Wales and to northern and western England later. Outlook: unsettled with rain.

FORECAST

MIDDAY: 1-4 thunder, 5-10 drizzle, 11-12 rain, 13-14 rain, 15-16 rain, 17-18 rain, 19-20 rain, 21-22 rain, 23-24 rain, 25-26 rain, 27-28 rain, 29-30 rain, 31-32 rain, 33-34 rain, 35-36 rain, 37-38 rain, 39-40 rain, 41-42 rain, 43-44 rain, 45-46 rain, 47-48 rain, 49-50 rain, 51-52 rain, 53-54 rain, 55-56 rain, 57-58 rain, 59-60 rain, 61-62 rain, 63-64 rain, 65-66 rain, 67-68 rain, 69-70 rain, 71-72 rain, 73-74 rain, 75-76 rain, 77-78 rain, 79-80 rain, 81-82 rain, 83-84 rain, 85-86 rain, 87-88 rain, 89-90 rain, 91-92 rain, 93-94 rain, 95-96 rain, 97-98 rain, 99-100 rain, 101-102 rain, 103-104 rain, 105-106 rain, 107-108 rain, 109-110 rain, 111-112 rain, 113-114 rain, 115-116 rain, 117-118 rain, 119-120 rain, 121-122 rain, 123-124 rain, 125-126 rain, 127-128 rain, 129-130 rain, 131-132 rain, 133-134 rain, 135-136 rain, 137-138 rain, 139-140 rain, 141-142 rain, 143-144 rain, 145-146 rain, 147-148 rain, 149-150 rain, 151-152 rain, 153-154 rain, 155-156 rain, 157-158 rain, 159-160 rain, 161-162 rain, 163-164 rain, 165-166 rain, 167-168 rain, 169-170 rain, 171-172 rain, 173-174 rain, 175-176 rain, 177-178 rain, 179-180 rain, 181-182 rain, 183-184 rain, 185-186 rain, 187-188 rain, 189-190 rain, 191-192 rain, 193-194 rain, 195-196 rain, 197-198 rain, 199-200 rain, 201-202 rain, 203-204 rain, 205-206 rain, 207-208 rain, 209-210 rain, 211-212 rain, 213-214 rain, 215-216 rain, 217-218 rain, 219-220 rain, 221-222 rain, 223-224 rain, 225-226 rain, 227-228 rain, 229-230 rain, 231-232 rain, 233-234 rain, 235-236 rain, 237-238 rain, 239-240 rain, 241-242 rain, 243-244 rain, 245-246 rain, 247-248 rain, 249-250 rain, 251-252 rain, 253-254 rain, 255-256 rain, 257-258 rain, 259-260 rain, 261-262 rain, 263-264 rain, 265-266 rain, 267-268 rain, 269-270 rain, 271-272 rain, 273-274 rain, 275-276 rain, 277-278 rain, 279-280 rain, 281-282 rain, 283-284 rain, 285-286 rain, 287-288 rain, 289-290 rain, 291-292 rain, 293-294 rain, 295-296 rain, 297-298 rain, 299-300 rain, 301-302 rain, 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729-730 rain, 731-732 rain, 733-734 rain, 735-736 rain, 737-738 rain, 739-740 rain, 741-742 rain, 743-744 rain, 745-746 rain, 747-748 rain, 749-750 rain, 751-752 rain, 753-754 rain, 755-756 rain, 757-758 rain, 759-760 rain, 761-762 rain, 763-764 rain, 765-766 rain, 767-768 rain, 769-770 rain, 771-772 rain, 773-774 rain, 775-776 rain, 777-778 rain, 779-780 rain, 781-782 rain, 783-784 rain, 785-786 rain, 787-788 rain, 789-790 rain, 791-792 rain, 793-794 rain, 795-796 rain, 797-798 rain, 799-800 rain, 801-802 rain, 803-804 rain, 805-806 rain, 807-808 rain, 809-810 rain, 811-812 rain, 813-814 rain, 815-816 rain, 817-818 rain, 819-820 rain, 821-822 rain, 823-824 rain, 825-826 rain, 827-828 rain, 829-830 rain, 831-832 rain, 833-834 rain, 835-836 rain, 837-838 rain, 839-840 rain, 841-842 rain, 843-844 rain, 845-846 rain, 847-848 rain, 849-850 rain, 851-852 rain, 853-854 rain, 855-856 rain, 857-858 rain, 859-860 rain, 861-862 rain, 863-864 rain, 865-866 rain, 867-868 rain, 869-870 rain, 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Rioting threatens Zaire's minerals

By JAN RAATH AND COLIN CAMPBELL

COPPER and cobalt production in Zaire, already stricken by turmoil in the southern Shaba province, has been further endangered by the suspension of talks on a US\$900 million rescue package.

Senior executives of Gecamines, wholly owned by the Zaire government and the holding company for all Zaire's leading mining operations, are due to meet this week with representatives of the World Bank, the European Investment Bank and the African Development Bank for talks on a recovery programme to put the company back on its feet.

Gecamines, which accounts for 80 per cent of Zaire's gross domestic product, produced 345,000 tonnes of copper, 6 per cent of global output, last year, but management and production problems are expected to cut it to 260,000 tonnes this year. Forecast cobalt production of 12,000 tonnes for 1991, more than half world output, is down 2,000 tonnes on 1990.

London metal analysts forecast that a sustained disruption

of copper and cobalt supplies from Zaire, compounded by problems in Zambia, will raise prices of both metals in world markets. Copper prices have averaged only 108 cents a pound on the London Metal Exchange this year, down from 121 cents in

'We cannot pay suppliers: we're on a downward spiral and need an injection of funds'

1990, due to the international recession. Cobalt prices have already strengthened because of falling stocks and concern over supplies from Russia, which produces almost 21 per cent of world supply.

Edward Lyssan, Gecamines' finance director, told *The Times* that the company was due to meet at its headquarters in Lubumbashi to discuss the rescue plan, submitted earlier

to the three banks. But the troubles last week had thrown the meeting into uncertainty: the company's offices in Kolwezi were reported to be demolished in rioting on Wednesday. Mr Lyssan said production had stopped on Tuesday shortly before he and other executives closed the Lubumbashi offices and fled to Harare and Johannesburg.

"It's hard to talk of a business recovery plan in the context of the problems the country is having right now," he said. "We are at the point where we cannot pay our suppliers. The company is on a downward spiral and we need an injection of funds."

Gecamines' problems with lawlessness started well before the current outbreak of violence. President Mobutu this year ordered troops to be stationed 24 hours a day around the Lubumbashi premises to cut down theft. Mr Lyssan admitted he did not "have a lot of computer files right now" because the ill-paid soldiers were stealing them for resale as wrapping paper in the Lubumbashi market.



Supporting role: John Jackson, who takes the helm at Howden Group this week

Jackson to steer ailing Howden

By MARTIN BARROW

JOHN Jackson, whose canny stewardship of SD-Scicon and Cambridge Electronic Industries earned a strong City following, has accepted the challenge of steering one of Scotland's largest companies into safer waters.

This week marks Mr Jackson's first as non-executive chairman of Howden Group, the engineering concern hit by substantial losses on a Scandinavian contract that went badly wrong and is the subject of a complex legal battle.

Howden called on shareholders for £30 million in July, just one week after disclosing that annual profits had slumped, from £22.2 million before tax to just £3 million, because of provisions against its involvement in the Great Belt project linking east and west Denmark.

The company charged £10.4 million against the cost of supplying machines to bore a railway tunnel under the Great Belt Straits. The machines were delivered late and had to be modified because of operational difficulties.

Howden blamed the way they were operated; the contractors blamed Howden for design faults. Negotiations between the two sides broke down and the issue will have to be resolved by arbitration.

The one-for-one rights issue was urgently needed to repair a balance sheet burdened with borrowings of £63.7 million compared with £47.6 million a year ago.

Institutional investors, already shaken by the absence of a final dividend, urged the strengthening of the board to solve the problem. The situation bears a remarkable similarity to the difficulties that eventually cost Davy Corporation, another contractor, its independence.

Johnny Johnson agreed to split his dual role as chairman and chief executive, opening the way for Mr Jackson, who said: "There is only one thing wrong with Howden and that is the Great Belt contract. Otherwise it is a major company, an important one that can go from strength to strength."

Analysts, however, have predicted that deeper changes will ensue with Mr Jackson at the helm.

Brazil tries anew to sell steel mill

By OUR CITY STAFF

THE Brazilian government is to make a second attempt at privatising the country's largest steel mill, hoping to avoid the fate of its first effort.

The state will outline its revised proposals on Thursday in the hope of securing greater support for the \$980 million sale of 75 per cent of Usiminas on October 15. The first attempt collapsed last week just minutes before an

auction of Usiminas shares amid chaotic scenes at the Rio de Janeiro bourse.

Militant steel workers threatened to invade the stock exchange and would-be investors found the bourse entrance firmly bolted and were pelted with eggs. Eduardo Modiano, the president of Brazil's National Development Bank, announced the decision to abort the sale via a telex from the safety of his office in Brasilia.

The proposed sale was to be the flagship of Brazil's \$18 billion, 15-month privatisation programme, involving 27 state-run concerns.

The steel sell-off ultimately stumbled over a legal argument over the financial instruments that could be used to buy shares, in addition to the cruzeiros and cruzados novos that are the country's parallel currencies.

Deposit facility agreements, debentures of the state-owned foundry Siderbras, privatisation certificates and agricultural debt paper, all previously sanctioned by the development bank, were outlawed as methods of payment for shares.

But the ruling was simply the latest in a long series of legal challenges against President Fernando Collor de Mello's privatisation plans by opponents to state sales. More than 150 entities had pre-qualified to bid for shares in Usiminas but it is feared that few will show interest second time round.

Campaign planned by City airport

By HARVEY ELLIOTT
AIR CORRESPONDENT

OFFICIALS from London City Airport worked throughout the weekend to produce a powerful new marketing campaign that they hope will persuade airlines from Scandinavia to Spain to move into the Docklands airport.

Within hours of approval being given for an extension to London City's runway to enable jets to land, the Swiss regional airline Crossair had said it was planning to introduce British Aerospace 146 four-engine jets on services to Swiss cities by the spring of next year.

Most airlines, however, are likely to use the new generation of propeller-driven aircraft which, although smaller, are luxurious, filled with sophisticated technology and offer greater economic benefits to the operators than the four-engine 146 jet.

The airport has the potential to grow to handle 2 million passengers a year, rather than the present 300,000 passengers who now use it annually. A limit of 700,000 passengers a year has been imposed unless additional car parking space is created.

This, however, is a restriction the airport developers regard as purely academic as they argue that they have already built enough car parking space to handle well over the expected growth.

Finns wait, page 25

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HIGHER CALIBRE PRINTER AT SUCH A
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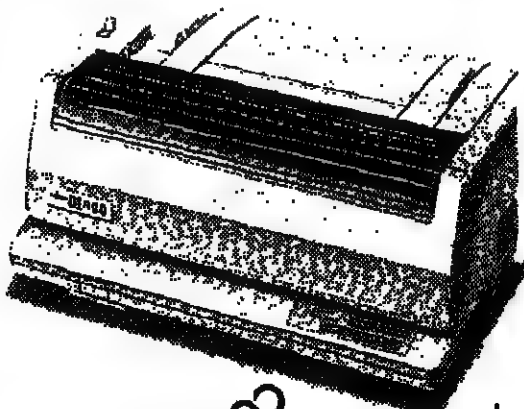
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REPORTING THIS WEEK

Forte profits poised to slump at halfway

THE worldwide recession and the Gulf war will result in a substantial decline in first-half profits at Forte, the international hotels and catering group formerly known as Trusthouse Forte. Britain's biggest hotel company, which is led by Rocco Forte, the chief executive, and which reports on Thursday, was left reeling under the shadow of the decline in hotel bookings caused by the Gulf war.

The recession and its stranglehold effect on consumer spending made matters even worse. The hotels division, which accounts for nearly two-thirds of the group's profits, will be the hardest hit and could see profits halved. Simon Johnson, an analyst at Kleinwort Benson, said: "It's been fairly gruesome and their exposure to hotels is not going to help them in any way, shape or form."

The Gardner Merchant contract catering business should serve up a relatively resilient performance, with this part of the business suffering less than others in recessionary times. Airport catering will have suffered from the decline in air travel and reduced consumer spending will have taken its toll on restaurants, which will be struggling.

Mr Johnson expects Forte to turn in pre-tax profits of about £45 million for the first half, down from £113 million last time. Earnings per share are expected to fall to 3.9p (10.7p), although the dividend should be held at 2.75p.

Market forecasts range from £45 million to £60 million. Kleinwort predicts full-year pre-tax profits of £133 million (£187 million), but the broker's forecast will be trimmed to about £125 million if Forte does not achieve interim profits of more than £45 million.

Mr Forte is expected to sound a gloomy note on the group's historic performance. However, cost-cutting, particularly in the hotels division, along with the prospect of a recovery in the number of overseas visitors and revived domestic consumer expenditure, may enable Mr Forte to tell the City that things are looking better.

TODAY

In spite of its substantial overseas exposure, Steeley, the international building materials group headed by David Donne, the chairman, and Richard Miles, the



Half-time slide likely: David Donne of Steeley

managing director, will confirm what Tarmac and RMC have already indicated. Graham Foster, at Nomura Research, predicts that interim pre-tax profits will slump to £20 million (£49.2 million).

Market forecasts range from £14 million to £26 million. The dividend should be maintained at 5p. Profits will be affected by a combination of bad weather in northern Europe, the recession in North America and the slump in demand for building products and aggregates in the United Kingdom. Attention will be on the level of gearing, which is more than 50 per cent.

Interim: Allied Partnership Group, Balfour Beatty Technology, Computer People Group, El Oro Mining & Exploration, Era Group, Exploration Company, Headline Book Publishing, Laser-Scan Holdings, New Ireland Holdings, Ramco Oil



Write-offs of £20 million: Amstrad's Alan Sugar

Services, Steeley, TR High Income Trust. Finalists: Associated Nursing Services, Beaveroo, Bristol Channel Ship Repairs, Churchbury Estates, High-Point, International Resort Holdings, JF Pacific Warrant Co SA.

Economic statistics: Engineering sales and orders at current and constant prices (July); major British banking groups' quarterly analysis of lending (June-August); new vehicle registrations (August); London sterling certificates of deposit (August); monetary statistics, including bank and building society balance sheets (August); bill turnover statistics (August); sterling commercial paper (August).

TOMORROW

Interim figures from Sears, the Selfridges-to-British Shoe Corporation retail conglomerate led by Geoffrey Maitland Smith, will reflect another difficult period, particularly for clothing and footwear. Nick Bubb, at Morgan Stan-

ley, is looking for "clean" pre-tax profits of £15 million, down from £42 million last time, excluding property profits. Market forecasts range from £11 million to £20 million.

The headline profits figure could be £30 million, against last time's declared figure of £62 million including property. One of the main problems will be British Shoe, which could make a loss of £10 million, against profits of about £4 million last time. Olympus and Miss Selfridge will have found the going tough.

Mr Bubb said: "Cost pressures will be chipping away at a time when sales have been flat."

The dividend is likely to be maintained at 1.53p, but Mr

Bubb says: "Sears can't be guaranteed to maintain its dividend, given the continued slump in profits."

Final pre-tax profits at Raine Industries, the house-building and construction company in Derby, are forecast to decline to about £20 million, down from £27.3 million last time.

Interim: Alexon Group, Arcoelectric (Holdings), Boosey & Hawkes, British Shoe Corporation, Broadstone Holdings, Burnfield, Dolphin Packaging, Sears, Stylo, Sykes-Pickavant, Tharsis, Ward Group, Watts, Blake, Beattie & Co. Finalists: Beckman (A), Magnetic Materials Group, Ossory Estates, Raine Industries.

Economic statistics: Housing starts and completions (August); house renovations (second quarter); cyclical indicators for the UK economy (July - third estimate).

Interim: Clinton Cards, Elam, Forte, Hawdon Stuart, International Communication & Data, Martin (Albert) Holdings, Next, Sheffield Insulations Group, Sherwood Group. Finalists: Amstrad, Galford, Inter-Europe Technology Services, International Media Communications, Norek, Pict Petroleum, Renishaw.

FRIDAY

Interim: Bilton (Percy), IRG, Scottish Television, Serri Cowells. Finalists: Cooper Clarke Group, Creston, Haiswood (James), Welsh Industrial Investment Trust.

PHILIP PANGALOS

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Barclays	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
British Petroleum	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
De Beers	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Diageo	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Glaxo	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Harrold	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Imperial Chemical	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Johnson & Johnson	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Roche	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Schering	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Unilever	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Wellcome	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Woolworths	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%

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Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield
Anglo American	11.00	+0.10	0.10	0.9%
Barclays	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
British Petroleum	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
De Beers	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Diageo	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Glaxo	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Harrold	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Imperial Chemical	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Johnson & Johnson	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Roche	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Schering	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Unilever	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Wellcome	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Woolworths	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%

PROPERTY

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield
Anglo American	11.00	+0.10	0.10	0.9%
Barclays	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
British Petroleum	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
De Beers	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Diageo	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Glaxo	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
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Roche	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Schering	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Unilever	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Wellcome	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Woolworths	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%

SHOES LEATHER

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield
Anglo American	11.00	+0.10	0.10	0.9%
Barclays	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
British Petroleum	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
De Beers	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Diageo	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Glaxo	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Harrold	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Imperial Chemical	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Johnson & Johnson	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Roche	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Schering	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Unilever	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Wellcome	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Woolworths	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%

TEXTILES

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield
Anglo American	11.00	+0.10	0.10	0.9%
Barclays	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
British Petroleum	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
De Beers	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Diageo	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Glaxo	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
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Schering	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Unilever	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Wellcome	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Woolworths	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%

TOBACCOS

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield
Anglo American	11.00	+0.10	0.10	0.9%
Barclays	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
British Petroleum	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
De Beers	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
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Johnson & Johnson	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Roche	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Schering	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Unilever	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Wellcome	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Woolworths	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%

WATER

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield
Anglo American	11.00	+0.10	0.10	0.9%
Barclays	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
British Petroleum	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
De Beers	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Diageo	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
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Wellcome	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%
Woolworths	1.10	+0.01	0.01	0.9%

After the boom Botswana gets down to business

As it celebrates 25 years of independence, Stephen Taylor examines the remarkable achievements of a country now at a crossroads and facing up to the problems of its own success

Botswana celebrates the silver jubilee of its independence today with deserved satisfaction tempered by a sobering reality. The first 25 years have been blessed with stability, fortune and achievements greater than anybody could have expected in 1966 from one of the world's poorest countries. Now comes the difficult part - maintaining it.

Indices of performance in this vast but thinly populated southern African nation can scarcely fail to impress. Botswana has proved the most durable democracy in Africa, with an unbroken record of multi-party parliamentary rule since independence. A tradition of tolerance has made it a beacon for victims of white and black oppression, while in the past decade economic growth, averaging 11 per cent, has been the world's fastest, according to the World Bank. Moreover, the government's husbanding of resources has been prudent to the point of stinginess.

One could point out that democratic rule has never been really tested by a strong opposition, and that the economic boom was due to a diamond windfall. It is still remarkable, however, that in a country that had a handful of graduates and less than 15 miles of tarred road at independence there is so little sign of complacency over what has been achieved.

Charles Tlhone, a senior civil servant, says: "So far we have had success thrust on us. That is, no longer going to the case. We are at a crossroads. Growth has lost its momentum. There are formidable obstacles to a new phase."

The future of the region will be shaped by the changes in South Africa, from which Botswana has little to gain and much to lose. A stable South Africa would be more attractive to the foreign invest-

ment Botswana wants to generate, while an unstable South Africa would be disastrous for its landlocked and import-dependent neighbour. The bulk of investment in Botswana has come from South Africa, which is also the source of more than 80 per cent of its imports.

Louis Nchindo, the chief executive of Debswana, the diamond corporation equally owned by the government and De Beers Consolidated Mines, which is responsible for about 80 per cent of foreign exchange earnings, fears that South Africa's future rulers may reverse the regional trend towards economic liberalisation. Trade, employment and investment in particular stand to suffer.

"We do not know that a new government there will take as kind a view of capital outflow as did the old, especially as they will have development priorities of their own," Mr Nchindo says.

What makes the investment issue so pressing is that Botswana is staking its future on attracting industrial investors. Officials are aware of the vulnerability of single-resource economies. Their first aim is jobs, but the goal is more ambitious: moderate growth based on manufacturing.

BOTSWANA PROFILE
 Population: 1,347 million (est).
 Area: 582,000 sq km.
 Capital: Gaborone.
 Population growth rate: 3.43 per cent.
 Real GDP growth: 6.7 per cent (1990).
 Formal sector employment: 175,700.
 Inflation: 12 per cent (1990).
 Currency: Pula 1 = 0.82.
 GDP per capita: £1,280.
 Foreign reserves: \$US\$1,174m.
 (Source: Barclays Botswana Economic Review)

The phenomenal boom of the past decade has created its own problems. The 1.34 million population is increasing at 3.5 per cent a year, fast even in African terms. Young people with few skills are flocking to towns in search of jobs, and 20 per cent of the population is now urban. Unemployment in Gaborone, the capital, is estimated at more than 30 per cent. Not surprisingly, the crime rate is rising fast. So is Aids. Monitoring of Aids is hampered by the rural sprawl, and the 86 known deaths and 228 other identified cases cannot reflect the extent of the problem. Dr Mashidiso Moeti, the head of the Aids unit in Gaborone, estimates that on the basis of sample screenings Botswana has 20,000 to 40,000 HIV positive cases.

In addition, another plague of African societies has also appeared. Botswana had been virtually free of corruption, but a private sector conference earlier this month highlighted concern that the civil service has been affected.

Mr Nchindo says: "The government has not recognised this yet. But we have got it, and we must root it out quickly."

When Britain handed independence to the Bechuanaland Protectorate on September 30, 1966, the new state was among the three poorest in the world. This was no rural idyll. An impoverished tribal people, dependent on livestock, occupied a brutally barren land the size of France and Belgium. The country was the most thinly populated after Mongolia and neighbouring Namibia. The discovery of diamonds was still a year away.

Pragmatism, then as now, was the guiding principle of the new government. "Our history taught



Traditional patterns of life: Maun, on the edge of the Okavango delta, is a favourite destination of tourists who come to see the wildlife

us how to survive in a hostile environment," says Geoffrey Gaborone, the secretary for external affairs. The lesson was to be important through the 1970s and 1980s as wars raged over the borders with Rhodesia and South Africa launched incursions aimed at supposed ANC bases.

Through it all Botswana retained its cool, along with a regard for human rights. It was not just refugees from apartheid who were granted sanctuary by Gaborone, but victims of army massacres in Zimbabwe, too.

The lessons of the past also helped to nurture democracy, first under the post-independence leadership of Sir Seretse Khama, the nation's venerated father figure who died in 1980, and his successor, Quett Masire. "People here have always been able to speak their minds," says Lehang Mpolokwane, formerly a senior official in the president's office. "We have a tradition of frankness in tribal councils."

Botswana is a genuine democracy. However, although opposition parties won an overall one-third share of the vote at the last election in 1989, they have failed to devise a common platform from which to challenge the ruling Botswana Democratic Party.

Under the first-past-the-post system, the opposition holds three of the 34 elected parliamentary seats, a further four being nominated by the government. Botswana will not get another chance to improve on that until 1994, and



Gaborone: unemployment is estimated at more than 30 per cent

although the urban population drift favours the left-of-centre Botswana National Front, the BDF's hold on power looks secure. As the Botswana readily agrees, they have been lucky. The big break came in 1967 with the discovery of diamonds. Four years later the first mine, Orapa, was in production, laying a base for a boom during which the government has marshalled its resources so cautiously that foreign exchange reserves exceed P6.5 billion (£2 billion), almost 24 months of import cover. The benefits to the population are seen in vastly improved figures on life expectancy, infant mortality and employment levels. Schooling and health care are free. Even so, some critics accuse the government of spreading the wealth too thinly in its determination to avoid creating

a handout society. There is no old age or disability pension. While urban wage-earners are prosperous, life in a rural community is tough.

Against this record of economic prudence, one apparent exception is all the more striking. Earlier this year the government signed a £100 million contract with a French company for the construction of a military air base. No public explanation has been offered for the plan, which fits a trend for increased defence spending.

Although a case might have been advanced that such spending was necessary in the past, it makes little sense when regional tensions have eased immeasurably. The plan, which comes directly under the president's office, has attracted criticism in parliament, the press, and even from the civil service and the Bank of Botswana.

The drive to make manufacturing "the new engine of growth" sets the agenda for the next decade and will determine whether the fruits of independence can be more widely spread among a new generation of Botswana. Half of the population is under the age of 15, and although they have grown up in a boom generation about 70 per cent live close to poverty.

Mr Mpolokwane says: "The first 25 years have been good to us. But we should never forget the majority of people living in the rural areas. We need to do more. There is a long way to go."

Botswana

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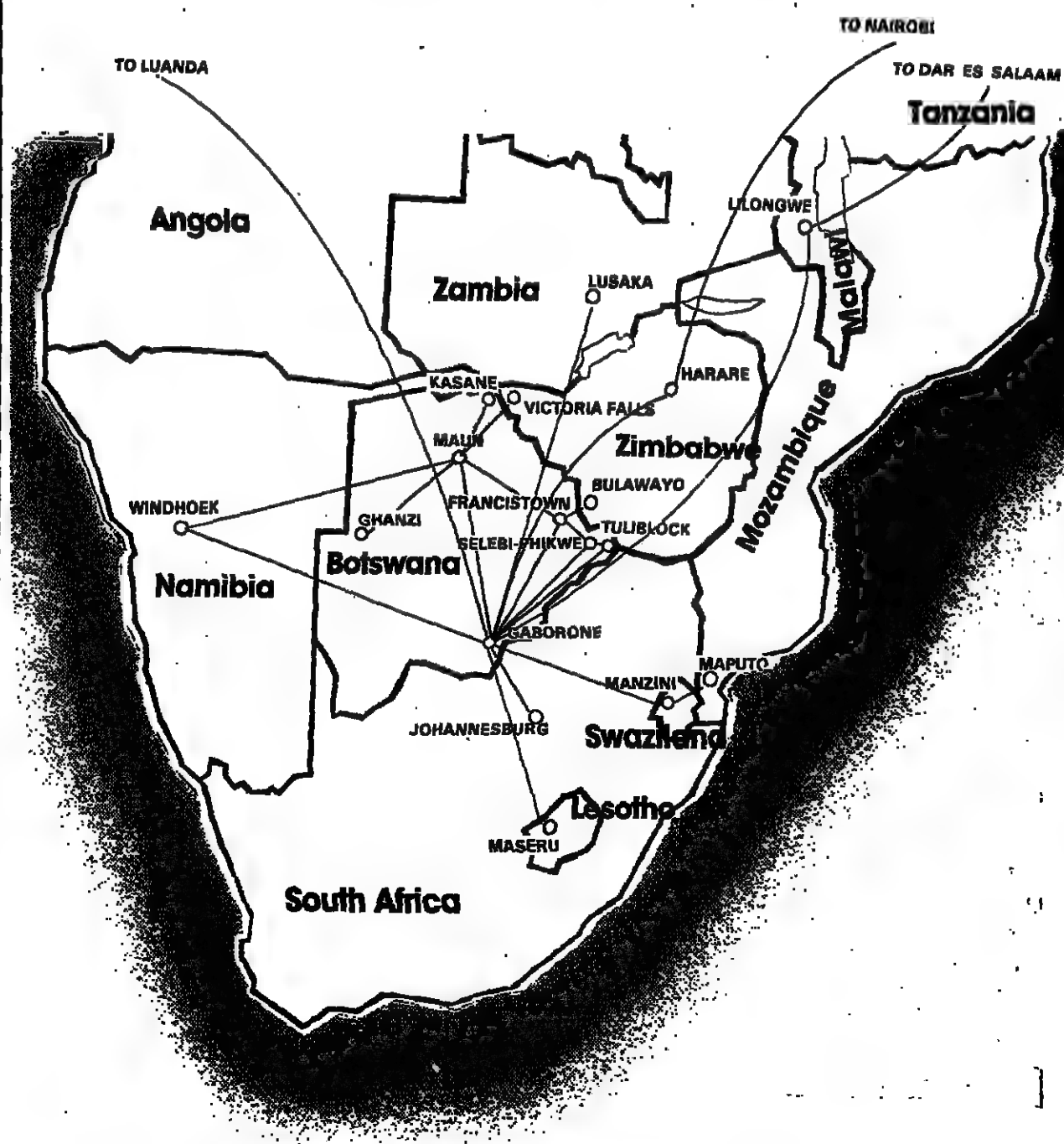
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New skills needed to recharge the batteries

The small population is landlocked
and untrained. A growth in exports
seems to offer the best way forward

Botswana's resource-based economic growth of minerals, beef and tourism has sustained its consumers well during the past 25 years. Annual gross domestic product per capita (gdp) has increased from £14 to £1,340, and Botswana has gone from being a "low income" to a "middle income" country in World Bank terms.

The nutritional content of the recipe is diminishing, however. The boom ended last year as diamond earnings, vulnerable to recession, fell and gdp growth slowed to under 6 per cent, about half of the average for the 1980s. Agriculture is in decline. Inflation is about 11 per cent. A budget deficit is projected for the first time since 1982.

The diamond industry gave Botswana the boost it so desperately needed after independence, and still accounts for 80 per cent of export earnings — which amounted to P3,262 million (\$1,741 million) — and almost 50 per cent of government revenue. Minerals will remain vital in the transitional 1991-7 period identified by the government's National Development Plan 7, and may yet recharge the economy, particularly if exploration of the Kalahari Desert finds oil.

The private and public sectors now seem agreed, however, that the target they both seek, modest yet sustainable growth, depends on diversi-

fication, and in particular developing a manufactured-exports industry.

Formidable obstacles stand in the way, as delegates highlighted at a private sector conference in the northern town of Francistown this month. Botswana is a big country with a small population and a shortage of skills. It is also landlocked, so that transport and communication costs are high. South Africa and Zimbabwe offer more attractive infrastructures for the shrinking slice of international investment capital.

On the positive side, Botswana is the most stable country in the region, the pula the strongest and healthiest currency. The foreign exchange regime is correspondingly liberal, while foreign currency reserves of P3,345 million and accumulated budget surpluses of P3,045 million have created a platform from which it is feasible to launch a manufacturing drive.

Perhaps most remarkably, capitalism has taken root in this most unlikely of soils. At independence, the notion of a Botswana share market would have evoked justifiable mirth. Today it is a reality, with a turnover last year of P9.1 million, about a fifth of its overseas equivalent.

Prudence and caution are the words that crop up most frequently when financial analysts talk about Botswana's economic management. Mark Teversham, the deputy man-



Material gains: the first textile-producing factory in Botswana, a joint international venture, came on stream this year

ager of Barclays Bank in Gaborone, says: "The government is rightly concerned about the economy's fragility. It has had a duty not to gamble with the country's future."

John Stoneham, the secretary for finance, says: "We have one revenue source, and we are determined not to go the way of Zambia."

Voices are increasingly being raised, however, in criticism of the "ultra-conservatism" of the ministry of finance and the Bank of Botswana. Prem Shah, of Coopers & Lybrand in Gaborone, says: "There is a reluctance to take decisions, a holding back at crucial times, which has led to lost opportunities."

In a speech to the Francistown conference, Louis Nchindo, the chief executive of the Debswana mining company, attacked the government for ignoring problems and lacking the will to tackle unpopular issues.

The relevance of such criticism to the manufacturing

drive is that though businessmen are agreed that Botswana's investment climate is agreeable, especially compared with other African states, they say it needs to be made still more friendly.

Virtually all big investment in recent years has come from South Africa, and has been linked to minerals. Sam

porate taxation [40 per cent]. The government shows signs of responding to these pressures. Sinniah Rajalingam, the director of research at the Bank of Botswana, admits: "There are grounds for complaint." Despite some domestic resistance, the Immigration Act is being amended to create ten-

out of difficulties at Selebi-Phikwe's copper-nickel mine, which appeared some years ago to be facing closure, threatening to put the town's entire wage-earning population out of work.

A package of incentives, including capital grants, tax breaks and wage subsidies, was introduced for investors who establish manufacturing operations in Selebi-Phikwe for export outside southern Africa.

The first factory, a partnership between Lonrho and Belgian and Malaysian companies, started producing textiles this year, and "serious interest" has been expressed by at least three other groups, says Michael O'Flanagan, the director of the regional project.

Selebi-Phikwe, he adds, has the potential to follow Mauritius as a leading textile producer, given Botswana's access to the EC and American markets under the Lomé Convention.

*Prudence and caution are the words
used when financial analysts discuss
Botswana's economic management*

Mpuchane, Botswana's former high commissioner in London, and now working in the private sector, says: "The details of how we handle investors need to be improved. There is too much bureaucracy involved in the issuing of industrial licences and residence permits. And there need to be more concessions on the rate of cor-

year residence permits. Civil servants insist that they understand the need to cut away other regulatory bureaucracy with an effective one-stop agency for new investors.

More important perhaps, a regional development programme in the Selebi-Phikwe zone offers a model of how the manufacturing drive can work. The project was born



The Bank of Botswana was established, as the nation's central bank, in 1975 following the decision of the Botswana Government to withdraw from the Rand Monetary Area and to introduce a national currency, the Pula. Its functions include the formulation of monetary policies; the provision of advice to the Government on economic policies; the issuance of notes and coins; the management of Botswana's foreign exchange reserves; the administration of exchange controls; and the licensing and supervision of banks and other financial institutions.

This year, as Botswana celebrates the 25th anniversary of its Independence, the Bank of Botswana commemorates its 15th anniversary. It, too, has much to be proud of. And, like the Government, it faces new challenges in the years ahead.

As Botswana's mineral-based economy boomed over the past 15 years, the Bank had to expand and adjust. Diamond exports generated rapidly expanding foreign exchange reserves as well as Government balances. Asset management capabilities had to be developed in the Bank; excess liquidity in the banking system had to be siphoned off to maintain realistic interest rates; and exchange controls could be progressively relaxed. The growth of the domestic banking system necessitated legislative changes and the creation of a strong Bank Supervision Department.

Over the years, the Bank of Botswana has made a significant contribution to Botswana's success story. But circumstances are changing. Botswana's economic growth has slowed in recent years. Major political changes are occurring in Southern Africa. To maintain its economic momentum, Botswana must diversify its economy, attract foreign investment, expand its manufactures exports, and improve its service industries. The efficient use of its accumulated financial reserves will play an important role in this process.

Despite the limitations imposed by a small domestic market, skill shortages, and its land-locked position, Botswana is better placed than many developing countries to adjust to changing external circumstances. Its foreign exchange reserves, which exceed US\$ 3 billion, and the Government's substantial accumulated revenue surpluses provide a valuable cushion. A sound and competitive banking system is capable of meeting the needs of the private sector. There is a well developed physical infrastructure. And, above all, a stable, democratically elected Government, with a long record of pragmatic economic management, ensures that the policy environment remains conducive to growth.

The Bank of Botswana stands ready to contribute to the economic adjustments that need to be made. To foreign investors, it offers advice, liberal exchange controls, and the assurance of a realistic exchange rate. Through its open-market operations, it will ensure that interest rates are maintained at levels which reward savers and encourage economic expansion. Capital and money market developments will create opportunities for portfolio investment in well-managed companies, for more efficient deployment of domestic savings, and for the broadening of Botswana's financial sector.

The Bank of Botswana has supported national economic development in the past. It is confident of its ability to continue to do so in the future.

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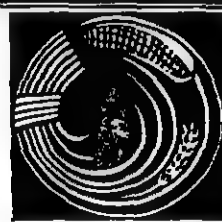


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Stand-alone outlook makes for survival among the powerful

Pragmatism, independence and principle have been the basis for the country's successful foreign policy

For a mild and friendly people, the Botswana have shown a remarkable ability to irk powerful neighbours. However, the fact that both South Africa and Zimbabwe have taken issue during the past decade with Gaborone's speaks for a foreign policy that, though founded on pragmatism, has lacked neither independence nor principle.

An independent outlook was nourished by a harsh environment and traditional resistance by Tswana leaders to being swallowed up by their white neighbours, first Cecil Rhodes's British South Africa Company (Rhodesia) in 1895, then South Africa in 1910 and again in 1963.

Geoffrey Garebamono, the secretary for external affairs, says: "We developed a survival mentality. But when we joined the Organisation of African Unity in 1966, some members thought we could not stand on our own, and that we would be used by the South Africans."

Given Botswana's economic dependence on South Africa, that was likely, especially during the 1980s, when Pretoria's intelligence system saw every neighbouring state as a nest of terrorism.

Botswana joined in the criticism of apartheid and gave sanctuary to members of the African National Congress, but refused to allow guerrilla operations to be launched from its soil. Those who attempted were tried in an open court and imprisoned. This did not, however, prevent South African forces from launching an incursion in June 1985 in which 12 people died.

Pretoria's acceptance last year that it had to come to peaceful terms with its black population and its neighbours was welcomed by Botswana, as by other regional states.

As well as outright aggression, Gaborone had been put under economic pressure during the 1980s, as when Pretoria tried unsuccessfully to



Strain: President Masingire

link cooperation in the Suez Pan soda ash plant to the signing of a non-aggression pact. What the peace dividend holds is still not clear. Mozambique, Zambia, Angola and Tanzania all have economic potential, despite their varying stages of economic decay. All gave more support to the African National Congress than Botswana. An ANC government in Pretoria, faced with debts of honour and competing domestic pressures, would have little reason to favour Gaborone.

Louis Nchindo, the chief executive of the Debswana mining company, foresees that a new South African government may find it expedient to abandon the SA

Customs Union, which benefits smaller regional states such as Botswana. Scarce foreign investment would then become even harder to find.

Another sensitive issue in Gaborone-Pretoria relations is the three million Setswana-speakers in South Africa, more than double the number in Botswana itself.

A relatively small number — about 16,000 — are Botswana citizens who would be sent home if an ANC government scrapped the migrant labour system. By far the majority, however, live on Botswana's border in the "independent" homeland of Bophuthatswana, whose government bitterly opposes being re-integrated into South Africa and has expressed a wish to be absorbed by Botswana. The issue is a hot potato in Gaborone, where officials insist that there can be no diplomatic ties.

Relations with Zimbabwe have improved after a troubled period. In 1983, the Zimbabwe army was set loose on the civilian population of Matabeleland to curb a virtual state of insurrection. Refugees fled the massacres to Botswana, where they were given sanctuary despite Harare's insistence that they were guerrilla dissidents who should be handed back.

Differences with Harare were smoothed over, but strain has re-emerged in the form of a dispute over a textile trade agreement. Presidents Masire and Mugabe discussed the issue at a summit in March, but the disagreement is unresolved.

Paradoxically, for a government that has associated itself

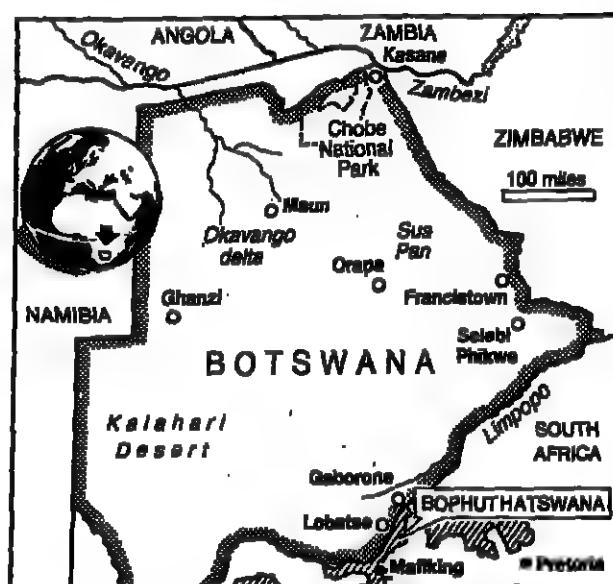
closely with the Western democracies, Gaborone has a warm relationship with a one-time marxist liberation movement. The Swap government in Namibia, once contemptuous of such pragmatism, has, since independence last year, taken a leaf out of Botswana's book in financial management and dealing with South Africa.

Botswana and Namibia have much in common. They are the second and third most thinly populated countries in the world, composed largely of desert; poor in manpower resources but rich in minerals. What they have lacked is transport connections, but a trans-Kalahari highway is due for completion by 1995.

SPECIAL REPORT by STEPHEN TAYLOR



Reeding and righting: a house in Botswana gets its thatch of dried plants from a river



Khama's name wields its magic

Democracy has taken root, but the nation's father still has a following

Pluralist democracy, so vulnerable a plant in African soil, has taken root in Botswana because it suited traditional political models, according to officials in Gaborone.

The Westminster system has been discarded by almost all African states that adopted it, or had it foisted on them, at independence. At present, it is making something of a comeback under restive populations and Western economic pressure. President Kaunda of Zambia and Mobutu of Zaire are responding in varying degrees to reformist demands. President Mugabe says he has abandoned his intention to make Zimbabwe a one-party state. In Angola and Mozambique, formerly marxist administrations have said they are ready to submit to multi-party elections.

Only in Botswana, however, has the democratic system survived untroubled since independence. The last election, in 1989, was contested by six opposition parties, which received a combined 30 per cent of the vote.

Botswana is a relatively homogeneous society, in which big clans such as the Bamangwato and Bakwena form the basis of the Setswana-speaking majority that comprises perhaps 80 per cent of the population.

Among the greatest of their leaders was the Bamangwato chief, Khama III, a Christian convert who saw his survival in a region surrounded by powerful foes as depending on British protection. In 1895, Khama, with two chiefs, came to London to petition Queen Victoria not to hand their lands over to Cecil Rhodes's voracious chartered British South Africa Company.

The petition succeeded, and Bechuanaland was declared a protectorate. Geoffrey Garibamono, the secretary for external affairs, says, "Unlike

the colonies, we were not taken over against our will. This was important to the way British models were seen."

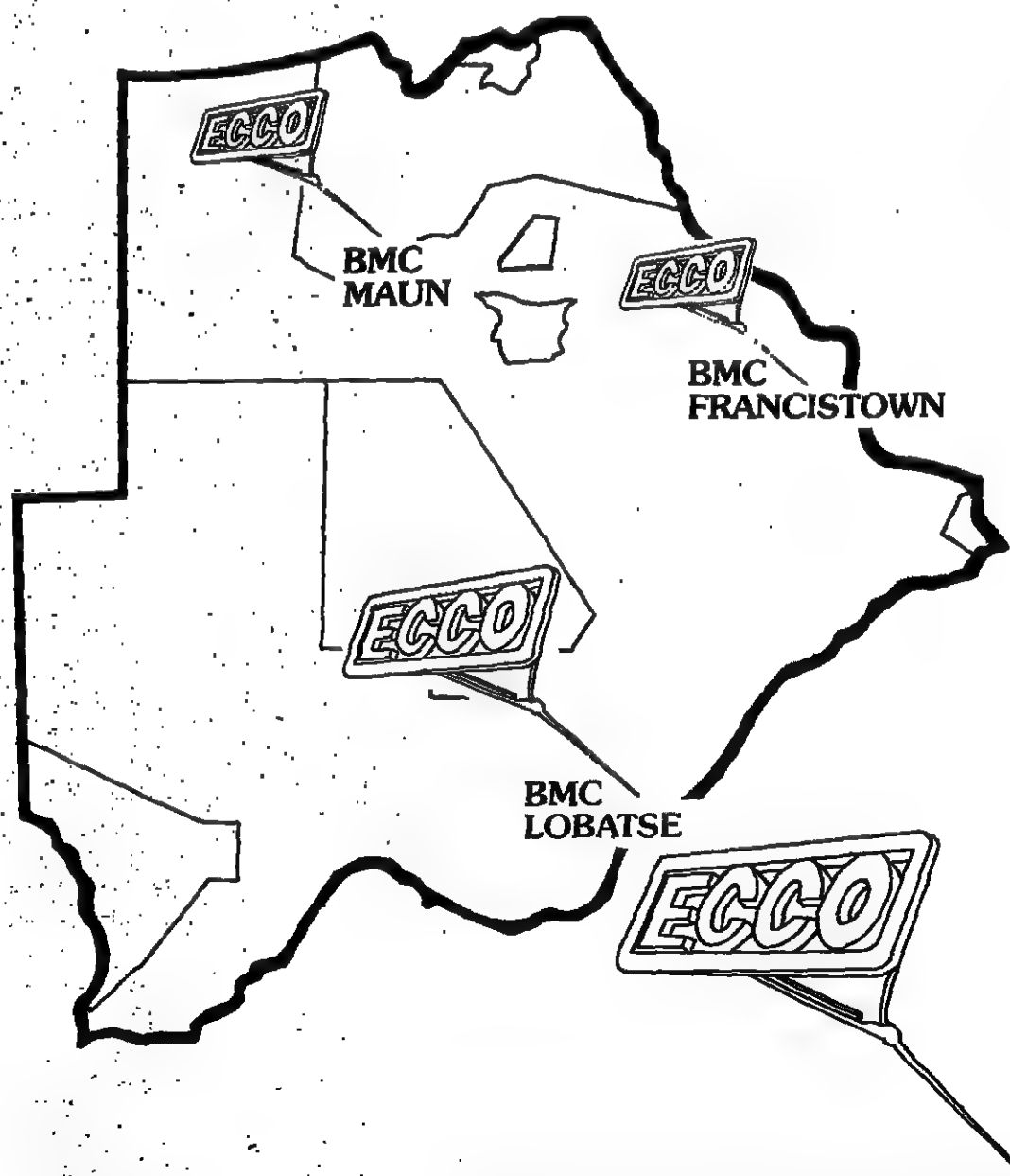
Sixty-seven years later, Khama III's grandson, Sir Seretse Khama, became Botswana's first president. His Botswana Democratic Party forming the first government after an election landslide. It has since ruled without interruption, Quett Masire succeeding after Sir. Seretse died in 1980.

The main opposition comes from the Botswana National Front, a broadly left-of-centre grouping, which has attacked the government for not doing more to benefit Botswana's poor. The BNF holds both the parliamentary seats for Gaborone and stands to benefit from a recent population census, which should lead to the creation of some new urban seats.

Diplomatic analysts believe, however, that the party's performance has been unfocused, and its attempts to forge alliances with other opposition groups — such as negotiations with the Botswana People's Party — have so far come to nothing.

The ruling party, on the other hand, whatever its shortcomings, profits by the association with the late Sir Seretse, which remains a name to conjure with; and the benefits brought by the boom years of the 1980s. The next election is due in 1994.

No strong candidate to succeed President Masire has emerged, partly because he has proved an able ruler and is still in his mid sixties. In the long term, Lieutenant-General Ian Khama, the commander of the Botswana Defence Force and son of Sir Seretse, may emerge as a possible leader of the BDP if he can harness political ability to the magic of his name.



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Hard facts in a dry climate

Rain is the most vital need for a nation that is hard-pressed to meet its EC quota

Across the country at the start of the rainy season, the native Botswana are scanning the skies anxiously for tell-tale cloud formations.

"Rainy season" is a relative term in Botswana. Rainfall is scanty and erratic at the best of times; for seven years from 1981 the country was laid waste by drought. Pessimists fear the cycle may be about to repeat itself.

Small wonder that water is a national obsession. The pula, the national currency, means rain in Setswana. "Water", says Blackie Marole, the deputy secretary for mineral and water resources, "is more scarce than diamonds."

It is a tough environment in which population and livestock are competing with other interests, notably wildlife. During the past two decades, the cattle population has more than doubled.

This growth, coupled with the impact of drought, has seriously degraded the range.



Over-eaten economy: the doubling of Botswana's cattle population has degraded the land

As a result, government livestock and water-management policies have come under fire from conservationists, and led in the past year to a controversial Greenpeace campaign and a recent fact-finding visit by European parliamentarians.

A 19,000-tonne European Community quota for Botswana beef is the linchpin of the agriculture industry. The free-range quality is said to be popular with buyers, but Botswana has not yet met the

quota. This is mainly because of the last drought, which reduced the national herd from three million to 2.3 million. Martin Mamofoke, the secretary for agriculture, says the herd is now almost back to its former size, and that the quota may be met next year.

At independence, agriculture contributed 40 per cent to the gross domestic product. That has been reduced to about 4 per cent and most analysts believe that the sector

is more likely to contract than expand. On the other hand, the Botswana Meat Commission, with revenue in 1989 of a record P171 million, is the country's largest manufacturing enterprise.

However, agriculture, in particular the livestock industry, remains real basis of wealth and status. More than three-quarters of the population live in the rural areas and depend on agriculture for employment as well as food. Cattle is therefore the single

most important provider. The rural Botswana regard a cow as a cash asset. More than 60,000 people own livestock, and few are commercial operators. About 80 per cent of the national herd is owned by traditional farmers, about half of whom have less than 20 head.

Traditional producers tend to be conservative, however. A government strategy paper recently acknowledged that agriculture had performed poorly since independence, failed to generate new jobs and done little to reduce dependence on food imports.

Concern about land degradation is a key feature of the report, mainly because of the strains imposed by the cattle. The decline has been aggravated by the tripling in the past decade of Botswana's goat population.

Attractive as they are — principally because of their resilience to drought — these busy grazers have a big impact on the range. As a result of degradation, the government is to allow traditional farmers for the first time to fence their land, as individuals or groups, to guard against intrusion and improve management.

The commercial sector is almost entirely given over to cattle, but communal farmers divide their energies between livestock and crops — chiefly sorghum, which comprises 70 per cent of the area cultivated, and maize — to spread the risk.

Earth's treasures give the economy a shine

Diamonds enrich the treasury. The country also has extensive reserves of coal waiting to be mined

Diamonds are a developing nation's greatest asset. At independence, Botswana was known to contain small quantities of copper, gold and asbestos, but there was little hard evidence to suggest a treasure trove beneath the Kalahari sands. Then in 1967 diamond-bearing lodes were uncovered by De Beers Consolidated Mines, part of the Anglo American Corporation, leading to the discovery of what the former director of Anglo American, Harry Oppenheimer, described as the most important diamond find since Kimberley.

Other minerals have helped, too. The copper-nickel mine at Selebi-Phikwe, owned partly by Anglo American and opened in 1974, is Botswana's largest private employer. The biggest investment in Botswana yet, the P1,000 million soda ash extraction plant at Sua Pan, was opened in June within budget. Vast coal resources have been barely tapped. However, diamonds are what keep the economy riding high.

De Beers, an equal partnership between De Beers and the government, controls three open-pit mines, Orapa, Letlamoane and Jwaneng. The last-named is the richest diamond mine anywhere and, since it opened in 1982, has turned Botswana into the world's biggest diamond producer by value.

The 1969 pact that created De Beers has not been without spats. Earlier this year, there was even speculation that the government wanted to withdraw from the arrangement by which all Botswana's diamonds are sold through De Beers' central selling organisation in London.

Much to De Beers' relief, the agreement was renewed for a further five years, although a prominent economic analyst at the University of

Botswana believes "this may well be the last such deal". The same agreement provides for a study to increase output at Jwaneng by a third. The analyst describes this as "somewhat surprising, given that it ran counter to previous statements that all Botswana's diamond mines have reached full capacity".

Louis Nchindo, De Beers' chief executive, replies that Jwaneng has proved the worth of the addition of new equipment last year, which cost almost as much as the

AECL Ltd. of South Africa, De Beers and Anglo American. Soda Ash Botswana Ltd has a 25-year lease to exploit the Sua Pan for soda ash, salt and other chemicals such as potash, which will be sold within the South African Customs Union. South Africa formerly acquired soda ash from the United States and the project was sensitive enough for Pretoria to try to use it as a lever against Gaborone in the bad old days of carrot-and-stick diplomacy. Production targets of 300,000 tonnes of soda ash and 650,000 tonnes of salt annually would contribute about 5 per cent to Botswana's export earnings. Given these other joint ventures, it was no surprise when the government announced this year that it had opened negotiations with Anglo American for a share in the Morupule colliery. Production is fairly low but would be expanded if a price increase justified it and could form

the basis for building a trans-Kalahari railway.

After a troubled history in which it has been threatened with closure on economic grounds, the BCL copper-nickel mine at Selebi-Phikwe is to undergo a European Community-assisted capital expenditure overhaul aimed at extending its life into the next century. The mine exported for refining overseas last year contributed P346 million to foreign earnings, 40 per cent down on 1989 but still in second place for exports.

Another potential windfall remains. Last year, a stratigraphic borehole was drilled in the Kalahari by a Canadian exploration company. The data is being offered for sale by the government in the hope of attracting further exploration.



Rough diamond: important finds are being made

Maize meal is the staple diet of southern Africa, but Botswana's climate is unsuitable for cultivation and local production accounts for only a quarter of consumption. The vast bulk of all other grains, cereals, vegetables and fruit consumed have to be imported, chiefly from South Africa.

In the past five years, the government has introduced programmes to raise production of sorghum and maize to self-sufficiency levels. As the new policy document makes clear, however, the cost of producing the cereals turned out to be twice that of importing them and the government admitted defeat.

Prospects for horticulture, a fast-growing industry in neighbouring Zimbabwe, are limited by water availability and storage facilities, although some experts have been pressing for years for the potential along rivers such as the Okavango and Chobe to be exploited.

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initial P260 million construction. The pit is now thought to have a life of 30 years instead of 25 years.

Mr Nchindo says the partnership has worked "better than anybody had hoped", but De Beers has had to act to blunt criticism that it is not doing enough to create jobs. This year training started of Botswana personnel to staff a new diamond cutting and polishing factory at Serowe. The scheme is more ambitious than it might sound. No leading cutting centre is in a producer nation, but De Beers intends the factory to employ 500 eventually.

The new soda ash project is another mineral venture in which the government has taken a stake, 48 per cent against a consortium led by

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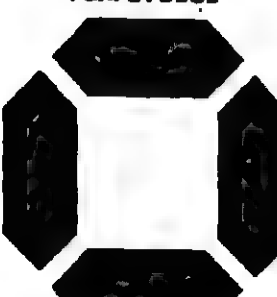
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Tourism policy to aid rural population

The Botswana government intends to open up new attractions in the desert and ensure that it receives a fairer share of the profits from tours and safaris

When Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor spent their second honeymoon at Chobe Game Lodge in 1975 it was said they scarcely left their suite to look at the wildlife, but since then Botswana's tourist industry has never looked back.

Commoisseurs will argue endlessly over which is the best of Africa's game parks. However, in any discussion of Tanzania's Serengeti, the Masai Mara of Kenya, Mana Pools in Zimbabwe and Namibia's Etosha Pan, there will also be heard mention of the Chobe and Moremi parks of northern Botswana.

Both are on rivers, making the region an oasis at the extremity of a desert. Chobe is on the river of that name and Moremi is around the mouth of the Okavango. Neither is easy to reach, being remote in a country that is itself out of the way.



Dry wit: the weather gives the desert dwellers wrinkles been touched. The area contains attractions such as Lake Ngami, which David Livingstone found on his first journey of exploration, and the Tsodilo Hills with their rock paintings.

Gaborone officials have also decided that the country has been missing revenues from safari operators, who have been paying only about 3 per cent of their incomes for valuable hunting concessions. Once the new rates have been negotiated, charges to the small number of people able to afford to bag a lion or a buffalo seem likely to become still more prohibitive.



Marsh mellow: tourists on the Okavango delta travelling in traditional canoes called mokoros. The government wants to take water from the area

Greenpeace fights African range war

I says something for the tranquility of Botswana that the government's main opponent since apartheid collapsed has been Greenpeace. For all that, the environmental issue is one of the most important facing the country.

The heart of the matter is the country's Eden, the delta of the Okavango river far in the northwest. This wetland is a natural wilderness of outstanding beauty, rich in animal and bird life, and the leading attraction for Botswana's low-volume, high-quality tourist industry.

Greenpeace team, which spent two weeks in the country in February. The relatively brief visit by a pressure group, which, in the view of some local conservationists, showed little appreciation for the need to balance human and environmental pressures, created some ill will.

Professor John Cooke, the former head of environmental science at the University of Botswana, rounded on "ill-informed and damaging criticism" from Europe and the United States.

Yet another thorny local issue concerns the elephant. In 1983 Botswana stopped what is euphemistically known as "management", or culling, of the great pachyderms. When the international ban on ivory sales was introduced in 1989, local experts had just decided it was time to resume low-level culling.



A lion lapping up the wild

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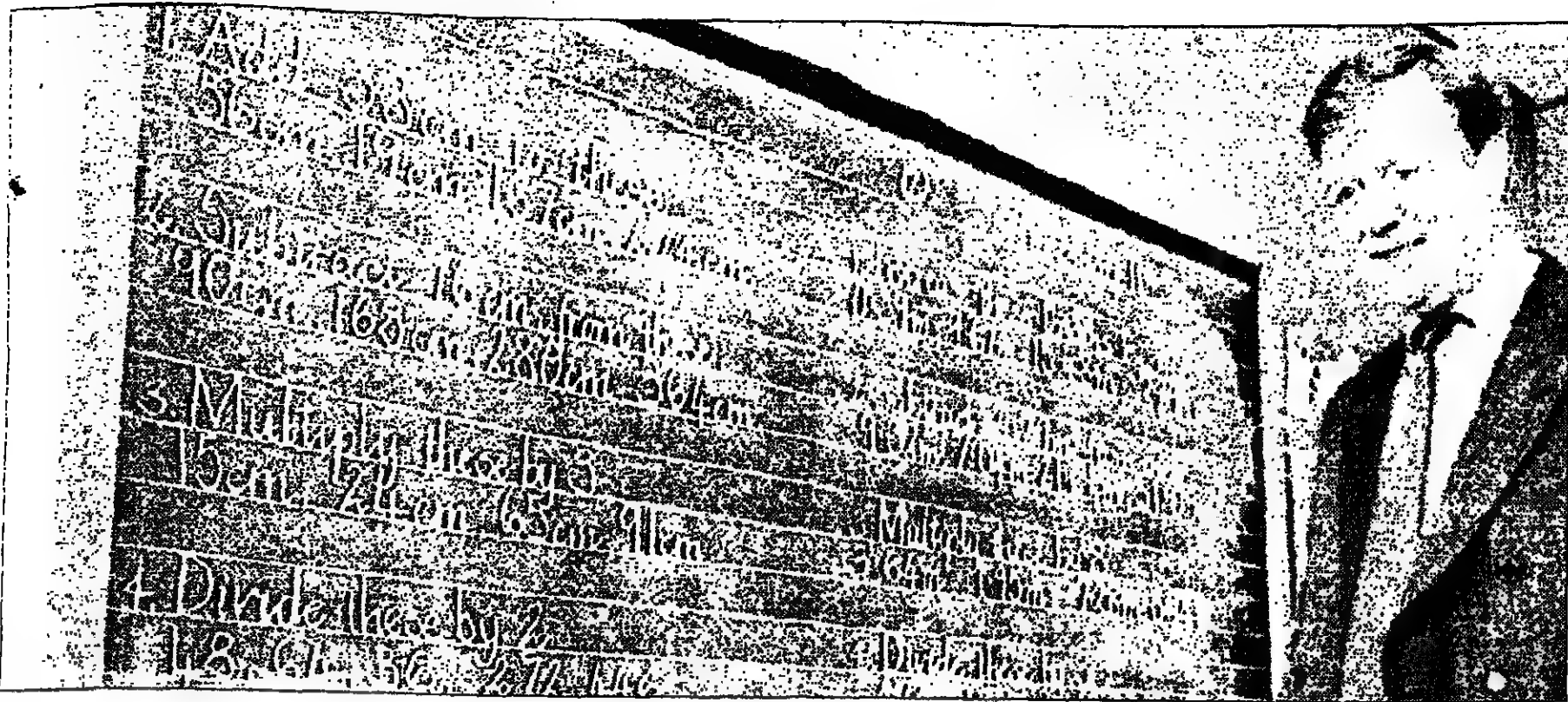
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Arithmetic poser: Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, is determined to take non-vocational courses out of the equation for government support of adult education

Adult sums that do not add up

Last week's thinly disguised climb-down on the plans to remove subsidies from recreational adult education classes has relieved the political pressure on ministers, but it may be too little too late to save many courses.

Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, has promised that when the education reforms divide responsibility for adult education, local authorities will have as much money for non-vocational courses as they spend at present. The authorities will be surveyed to establish how much they spend, and the buck will be passed back to them. Councillors will determine fee rises and course closures.

Mr Clarke says: "Demand for adult courses is a local matter, and authorities will be able to respond to local demand within the resources available. They will charge fees as they always have, but they will be able to take account, as they have always done, of students' ability to pay. I am confident that our policies for further education will secure a wide range of opportunities for adult students, and will meet the needs both of the nation and of individual citizens."

Ministers were taken aback by the strength of feeling on the issue, especially among their own supporters. Mr Clarke acknowl-

The government's change of mind on funding for non-vocational courses has come too late for some. John O'Leary reports

edged last week that some highly responsible bodies had opposed the policy outlined in his May white paper on education and training, although he continues to insist that they were misinformed.

He will find that the funding guarantees have done little to allay the fears of the women's institutes and other groups that have protested. Although they welcome any extra money, it is the system that remains their target.

Mr Clarke still intends to divide adult education, placing vocational courses with centrally funded colleges and leaving local authorities to run leisure classes. His opponents say the division is wasteful and may make some adult education networks un-economic. Coordinators who deal with all types of course may not be justified when the vocational elements of their work disappear.

More importantly, transferring funds to local authorities is unlikely to halt the erosion of adult education that has taken place since the poll tax came in. The squeeze on local government finance has hit adult courses particularly hard because they

represent discretionary spending, which has to be the first to go when cuts are sought.

In inner London, where the adult education service was described as the "jewel in the crown" by Kenneth Baker when he was the education secretary, an estimated 40 per cent of funding has been lost in the past two years. In Islington, for example, school

budget cuts were held to 1 per cent by removing 20 per cent from adult education.

Barnsley in West Yorkshire closed all its free-standing adult centres. Manchester cut 30 per cent from the budget and is looking for more this year, and Newcastle upon Tyne and Hampshire are both cutting heavily.

Alan Tuckett, the director of the National Institute for Adult and Continuing Education (NIACE), says: "As authorities get into difficulties they have to make savings in areas over which they have some discretion. Topping up their national budgets will have little effect because the legislative framework does not protect the education of adults."

The result is enormous variations in provision for adults at a time when the demand for classes is rising. Britain's largest survey of adult education, published by NIACE last week, suggested that one person in three is either a current or recent student, or is trying to learn a subject.

Naomi Sargent, who wrote the NIACE report and the last comprehensive survey a decade ago, says: "Clearly, there continues to be substantial latent demand for arts and crafts, cultural and leisure subjects, and there is a need for adequate provision to be maintained across the broad sweep of adult and continuing education opportunities."

The Workers' Educational Association, which has already lost a

third of its government grants, and could lose more under the white paper proposals, is not reassured by Mr Clarke's words. Richmond Adult Education College, in south-west London, will lose its guaranteed funding because the absence of full-time students takes it out of the new independent further education sector and it will have to rely on other colleges subcontracting work.

Anne Risman, the principal, says the college, which has an 88 per cent pass rate, believes ministers do not recognise the value of adult education. "Mr Clarke's choice of aerobics and pottery to illustrate what we do was revealing," she says. "They typify a patronising attitude, whereas many of our exercise classes are to help people with work-related conditions, and many of our craft students are executives who need the release from stress."

Sir Rhodes Boyson, the former Conservative education minister, wrote to Mr Clarke before his announcement, arguing that a separate bill would be the best way to emphasise the government's support for the sector and promote its growth. Campaigners have suggested an entitlement to classes under the Citizen's Charter.

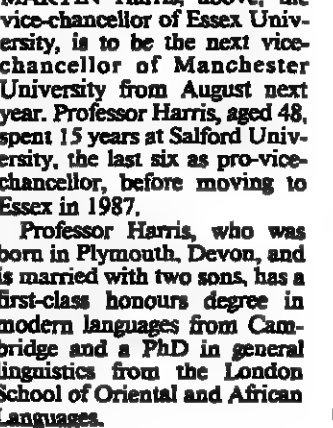
Missing women

WOMEN teachers are being discriminated against when it comes to promotion, according to a survey from the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (Umist), which shows that more than half the teaching staff in state schools in England and Wales are women but only 3.2 per cent are headteachers. "It is disturbing that so few women reach managerial positions, given the number of women in the profession," Cary Cooper, of Umist, says. "It is argued that women do not want to go into school management as it takes them away from teaching, but I do not believe it."

Northbound

MARTIN Harris, above, the vice-chancellor of Essex University, is to be the next vice-chancellor of Manchester University from August next year. Professor Harris, aged 48, spent 15 years at Salford University, the last six as pro-vice-chancellor, before moving to Essex in 1987.

Professor Harris, who was born in Plymouth, Devon, and is married with two sons, has a first-class honours degree in modern languages from Cambridge and a PhD in general linguistics from the London School of Oriental and African Languages.



Driving concern

CONCERN is now so great in Manchester about the involvement of young children in car thefts that a play, *Joyriding*, has been specially written to shock them out of riding in stolen cars. The drama, performed by three adult professional actors, is visiting schools in Manchester. *Joyriding* shows an older boy enticing an 11-year-old to take a trip in a stolen car. The car subsequently runs over the younger boy's grandfather. Graham Smyth, the probation officer who set up the project, says: "At five, children from inner city areas may be playing in shells of burnt-out cars, at seven they may be riding as passengers in stolen cars and a few years later stealing cars themselves. The play is hard-hitting and we hope it will break the chain, causing young people to ask, 'Is it worth it?'"

Muslim appeal

GENUINE educational concerns that Muslims have for their children in state schools have often led to misunderstandings, which have in turn led to confrontation, says Graham Sarwar, the director of the Muslim Educational Trust.

"All too often in the past Muslim concerns have been presented to schools and local education authorities without any real attempt to explain the rationale behind them, and this has frequently led to unnecessary confrontation," Mr Sarwar says. In a new book published by the trust, *British Mus-*

Firefighting

THE London Fire Brigade has published a "Learn not to Burn" project, a fire safety lesson pack for children aged nine to 11, at a cost of £60,000. Fires killed 900 children in 1989, including 137 under-16s, and injured 2,000 schoolchildren. In London, fires have killed 36 children and injured nearly 500 others during the past two years. The pack provides information on fire and its causes and effects in nine lesson plans. The plans contain activity sheets and cross-references to the national curriculum subjects of maths, science, English and technology.

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THE SUNDAY TIMES

(*Source: UK NRS Jan 1991 - Jun 1991)

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Improving Bilateral to follow up

HENRY Cecil and Pat Eddery, who suffered an expensive reverse at Ascot on Saturday when Midnight Air was disqualified, will be looking for a happier outcome to the Codsall Graduation Stakes at Wolverhampton today with Bilateral. He is my nap.

Bilateral, a son of Blushing Groom, recorded his first win in fine style at Goodwood last month, running on well to beat Riviera Vista over seven furlongs. The manner of his success suggested he had something in hand, and this extra furlong should suit him well.

Bandmaster and Eid have both won well at Yarmouth recently and should improve.

MANDARIN

form yard all year than Paul Cole's, and he looks set to take the County Handicap at Bath with All The King's Men.

With the weather becoming increasingly unpredictable, the ability to handle all types of going is invaluable and Cole's charge scores well on this point.

Last season he won and was placed second in two listed races in Italy on heavy ground, but he has also showed respectable form on a sounder surface.

On his latest start, at Lingfield, he was a fair six-and-a-half lengths third to the useful pair Pay Homage and Andrassey after a lengthy lay-off. Still only lightly-raced, he

can be expected to have scope for improvement.

Cassidy has been largely frustrating this season but his turn may have come in the



Tompkins: drops Passed Pawn to selling company

Morris Dancer Handicap. He ran a fine race on his penultimate start when a neck second, staying on gamely, to Jalmsusque at Beverley, and on that form holds excellent prospects here.

La Dama Bonita has less to do in the Blathway Fillies' Graduation Stakes than when a commendable second to the well-fancied Binkhaldoun at Newbury last time, while Agniahay, hampered two furlongs out when sixth to Hazard at Wolverhampton last time, can lead the Aldie Apprentices' Handicap.

On a highly competitive programme at Hamilton, Love Returned appeals as the best bet in the Whistleberry Stakes.

BATH

MANDARIN	THUNDERER	RICHARD EVANS
2.05 La Dama Bonita.	2.05 Temple Fortune.	3.05 CHARMED KNAVE (nap).
2.35 Agniahay.	2.35 Woodruther.	3.35 All The King's Men.
3.05 Cassidy.	3.05 Stylish Gent.	4.35 All The King's Men.
3.35 Pipistrelle.	3.35 Triplecat.	
4.05 Cassius Lee Fois.	4.35 Chappy Chappy.	
4.35 All The King's Men.	4.35 ARABIAN BOLD (nap).	

Our Newmarket Correspondent: 3.35 Pipistrelle.

GOING: GOOD DRAW: 5F-1M BYD, LOW NUMBERS BEST SIS

2.05 BLATHWAY FILLES GRADUATION STAKES (2-Y-O: 5f 11yd) (8 runners)
1 (5) 555 ABSOLUTELY NUTS 9 (J. Hart) B. McKeown 8-8
2 (2) 2003 CHANCE TO DREAM 14 (M. D. Hammersley) R. Hannon 8-8
3 (4) 42 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
4 (7) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
5 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
6 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
7 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
8 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8

BETTING: 11-4 La Dama Bonita, 3-1 Pleading, 4-1 Chance To Dream, 6-1 Madam Bonita, 8-1 others.

1990: MARATHA 9-4 W. Canon (2-1 lev) H. Thompson Jones 13 ran

FORM FOCUS

ABSOLUTELY NUTS over 7 fms to 1st at Ascot (15.10.90), good to firm, CHANCE TO DREAM 3rd to 5th at Shapton (15.10.90), good to firm, LADY DANCE 1st to 5th at Shapton (15.10.90), good to firm, LADY DANCE 1st to 5th at Shapton (15.10.90), good to firm.

2.35 ALDIE APPRENTICES HANDICAP (2-Y-O: 1m 2f 4yd) (11 runners)

1 (5) 450114 WOODRUTHER 18 (D. J. H. Jones) B. McKeown 8-8
2 (2) 2003 CHANCE TO DREAM 14 (M. D. Hammersley) R. Hannon 8-8
3 (4) 42 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
4 (7) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
5 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
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10 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
11 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8

Long handicap: Aldie App. 7-5, Dr. Zava 7-5, Gilbert's Girl 7-1.

BETTING: 11-4 Pleading, 4-1 Agniahay, 5-2 Brown Ruler, 6-1 Progress Fantasy, 8-1 Capital Bond, 10-1 others.

1990: SINGULAR 9-4 W. Canon (13-2 lev) H. Thompson Jones 13 ran

FORM FOCUS

WOODRUTHER 11th of 18 to 1st at Merlo (15.10.90), good to firm, CHANCE TO DREAM 3rd to 5th at Shapton (15.10.90), good to firm, LADY DANCE 1st to 5th at Shapton (15.10.90), good to firm, LADY DANCE 1st to 5th at Shapton (15.10.90), good to firm.

3.05 MORRIS DANCER HANDICAP (2-Y-O: 1m 5yd) (17 runners)

1 (10) 289045 AGE OF MIRACLES 14 (D. J. H. Jones) B. McKeown 8-8
2 (2) 2003 CHANCE TO DREAM 14 (M. D. Hammersley) R. Hannon 8-8
3 (4) 42 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
4 (7) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
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14 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
15 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
16 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
17 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8

Long handicap: Sandover 7-5.

BETTING: 11-4 Stylish Gent, 11-2 Charming Knight, 13-2 Alton B. Bee, 8-1 Paper Dart, 10-1 others.

1990: YOU ARE A STAR 4-2 B. Raymond (8-1) W. Thompson Jones 15 ran

FORM FOCUS

AGE OF MIRACLES 18th of 18 to 1st at Merlo (15.10.90), good to firm, CHANCE TO DREAM 3rd to 5th at Shapton (15.10.90), good to firm, LADY DANCE 1st to 5th at Shapton (15.10.90), good to firm, LADY DANCE 1st to 5th at Shapton (15.10.90), good to firm.

WOLVERHAMPTON

MANDARIN	THUNDERER	RICHARD EVANS
2.15 Iron King.	2.15 Stockings.	4.15 Ricky's Tornado.
2.45 Passed Pawn.	2.45 Passed Pawn.	
3.15 Bilateral (nap).	3.15 Bilateral.	
3.45 Foolish Dancer.	3.45 Don't Worry.	
4.15 Peace Plantation.	4.15 Master Eurobuck.	
4.45 Welshman.	4.45 Kayfakt.	

Our Newmarket Correspondent: 3.15 Bilateral.

The Times Private Handicapper's top ratings: 2.45 DRUMHEAD.

GOING: GOOD DRAW: NO ADVANTAGE SIS

2.15 BLACK COUNTRY HANDICAP (2:58.59) (13 runners)

1 (5) 281031 FACTUELLE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) B. McKeown 8-8
2 (2) 2003 CHANCE TO DREAM 14 (M. D. Hammersley) R. Hannon 8-8
3 (4) 42 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
4 (7) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
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11 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
12 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
13 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8

BETTING: 11-4 Factuelle, 7-2 Stockings, 11-2 Tachyon Park, 8-1 Iron King, 10-1 Castle Cary, 10-1 others.

1990: NO CORRESPONDING RACE

2.45 SEDGELEY SELLING STAKES (2:55.60) (14 runners)

1 (12) 155566 TRUSS 10 (J. A. Lightfoot) C. Smith 4-11
2 (2) 2003 CHANCE TO DREAM 14 (M. D. Hammersley) R. Hannon 8-8
3 (4) 42 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
4 (7) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
5 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
6 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
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13 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
14 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8

BETTING: 11-4 Factuelle, 7-2 Stockings, 11-2 Tachyon Park, 8-1 Iron King, 10-1 Castle Cary, 10-1 others.

1990: REPECHAGE 3-9 N. Day (20-1) J. Farnham 16 ran

3.15 CODSALL GRADUATION STAKES (2-Y-O colts & geldings. 2:48.88) (8 runners)

1 (2) 41 BANDMASTER 12 (D. J. H. Jones) B. McKeown 8-8
2 (2) 2003 CHANCE TO DREAM 14 (M. D. Hammersley) R. Hannon 8-8
3 (4) 42 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
4 (7) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
5 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
6 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
7 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
8 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8

BETTING: 15-8 Binkhaldoun, 11-4 Bandmaster, 7-2 Codsall Dream, 9-2 Ed. 11-4 Double Lark, 20-1 others.

1990: LARK 9-5 R. Hannon (14-1) H. Thompson Jones 12 ran

3.35 WESTMORELAND HANDICAP (2:55.44) (14 runners)

1 (5) 115410 ART FORM 30 (D. J. H. Jones) B. McKeown 8-8
2 (2) 2003 CHANCE TO DREAM 14 (M. D. Hammersley) R. Hannon 8-8
3 (4) 42 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
4 (7) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
5 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
6 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
7 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
8 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
9 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
10 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
11 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
12 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
13 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
14 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8

Long handicap: Lady Gower 6-11, Emotion 5-2.

BETTING: 7-5 Pleading, 4-1 The Last Emperor, 8-1 Skiffie, 6-1 General Phony, 8-1 Pipistrelle, 10-1 Dauntless Knight, 12-1 Farnham, 10-1 others.

1990: CHUCKLESTONE 7-5 P. Eddery (15-2) J. King 8 ran

FORM FOCUS

ART FORM on penultimate outing beat Dobby Dancer (12.10.90) at Wetherham (2m 2yd, good to firm), LAST EMPRESS 2nd to 3rd at Wetherham (2m 2yd, good to firm), LAST EMPRESS 2nd to 3rd at Wetherham (2m 2yd, good to firm), LAST EMPRESS 2nd to 3rd at Wetherham (2m 2yd, good to firm).

4.05 DONNINGTON MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O: 2:52.28) (11 runners)

1 (2) 00 BARTOLOMEU 14 (J. A. Lightfoot) C. Smith 4-11
2 (2) 2003 CHANCE TO DREAM 14 (M. D. Hammersley) R. Hannon 8-8
3 (4) 42 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
4 (7) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
5 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
6 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
7 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
8 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
9 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
10 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
11 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8

BETTING: 5-2 Encore Une Fois, 3-1 Chappy Chappy, 9-2 Walking The Plank, 6-1 The Kersing King, 8-1 Bartolomeu, 10-1 Pleading, 12-1 others.

1990: FRAIR 9-7 W. Canon (5-1) H. Thompson Jones 13 ran

FORM FOCUS

WALKING THE PLANK 4th to 5th at Shapton (15.10.90), good to firm, LAST EMPRESS 2nd to 3rd at Wetherham (2m 2yd, good to firm), LAST EMPRESS 2nd to 3rd at Wetherham (2m 2yd, good to firm).

4.35 COUNTY HANDICAP (3-Y-O: 2:54.40) (12 runners)

1 (5) 321145 CRUISE PARTY 35 (D. J. H. Jones) B. McKeown 8-8
2 (2) 2003 CHANCE TO DREAM 14 (M. D. Hammersley) R. Hannon 8-8
3 (4) 42 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
4 (7) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
5 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
6 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
7 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
8 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
9 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
10 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
11 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
12 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8

Long handicap: Cruis. Party 7-5, Gypsy Trail 7-4.

BETTING: 11-4 Agniahay, 11-2 The King's Men, 5-1 Cruis. Party, 5-1 Sharp Circle, 6-1 Bonnie Surprise, 10-1 After To Remember, 11-1 Stylish Gent, 10-1 others.

1990: FIGHTING BRAVE 8-7 P. Eddery (7-2 lev) N. Graham 8 ran

FORM FOCUS

CRUISE PARTY 1st to 5th at Shapton (15.10.90), good to firm, LAST EMPRESS 2nd to 3rd at Wetherham (2m 2yd, good to firm), LAST EMPRESS 2nd to 3rd at Wetherham (2m 2yd, good to firm).

COURSE SPECIALISTS

TRAINERS	Winners	Runners	Per cent	JOCKEYS	Winners	Runners	Per cent
B. McKeown	3	7	42.9	M. D. Hammersley	3	7	42.9
D. J. H. Jones	3	7	42.9	A. M. Jones	3	7	42.9
R. Hannon	3	7	42.9	C. Smith	3	7	42.9
C. Smith	3	7	42.9	D. J. H. Jones	3	7	42.9
D. J. H. Jones	3	7	42.9	R. Hannon	3	7	42.9
R. Hannon	3	7	42.9	B. McKeown	3	7	42.9
B. McKeown	3	7	42.9	D. J. H. Jones	3	7	42.9

3.45 OAKEN LODGE NURSERY HANDICAP (2-Y-O fillies. 2:55.60) (17 runners)

1 (5) 5565 PRINCESS OF ORANGE 13 (D. J. H. Jones) B. McKeown 8-8
2 (2) 2003 CHANCE TO DREAM 14 (M. D. Hammersley) R. Hannon 8-8
3 (4) 42 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
4 (7) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
5 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
6 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
7 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
8 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
9 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
10 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
11 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
12 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
13 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
14 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
15 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
16 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
17 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8

BETTING: 11-4 Factuelle, 7-2 Stockings, 11-2 Tachyon Park, 8-1 Iron King, 10-1 Castle Cary, 10-1 others.

1990: MAGGIE SIDONS 8-8 D. Duffield (12-1) C. H. 17 ran

4.15 EBF DUDLEY MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O: 2:55.60) (11 runners)

1 (5) 5565 PRINCESS OF ORANGE 13 (D. J. H. Jones) B. McKeown 8-8
2 (2) 2003 CHANCE TO DREAM 14 (M. D. Hammersley) R. Hannon 8-8
3 (4) 42 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
4 (7) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
5 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
6 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
7 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
8 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
9 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
10 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8
11 (1) 20200 LADY DANCE 12 (D. J. H. Jones) R. Hannon 8-8

BETTING: 11-4 Factuelle, 7-2 Stockings, 11-2 Tachyon Park, 8-1 Iron King, 10-1 Castle Cary, 10-1 others.

Last man Langer fails to save the Ryder Cup as he misses a crucial putt on the 18th green and can only halve with Irwin

Europe's defence ends in glorious defeat

From MITCHELL PLATT'S
GOLF CORRESPONDENT
AT KIAWAH ISLAND

EUROPE'S defence of the 29th Ryder Cup ended in a dramatic finale here on the Ocean Course when Bernhard Langer missed a six-foot putt on the final green. The halved match with Hale Irwin meant that the United States won back the trophy after six years.

Dave Stockton, the US captain, decided before play began that Steve Pate, injured in a car crash earlier in the week, was unfit. Stockton had played Pate on Saturday when it was evident that the player was in some pain.

The situation in such circumstances is that both sides have one player whose name is placed in an envelope before the start of the match in the event of a player from either side being ill or injured. Bernhard Gallacher, Europe's captain, had put David Gifford in the envelope, which meant that he had to accept a half with Pate.

Severiano Ballesteros had initially been drawn to play Pate, but he now switched to take on Wayne Levi. It meant that the overnight score of 8-8 became 8½-8½, leaving Europe needing 5½ points to tie the match and retain the Cup.

Gallacher elected to put Nick Faldo, and he had a superb start when he was three up after three holes to Raymond Floyd. Faldo was then brought back to one down, but responded by holing from 12 feet for an eagle at the 7th. He



went three up again with a two at the 8th and at the 10th he escaped with a half by holing from 32 feet.

Faldo, looking a different player from the one who had played so poorly on Friday and Saturday, made another birdie at the 11th to go four up. But Faldo lost the 12th and the 14th and Floyd should have won the 15th where he missed from four feet. Faldo had the chance to shut the door on his opponent at the 17th, but he took three putts from 20 feet.

As Faldo went down the 18th so behind him David Feherty secured Europe's first point at the 17th, where a par three was sufficient for him to beat Payne Stewart, the US Open champion, 2 and 1.

Ten minutes later Faldo duly earned Europe their second point from the singles when he two-putted the 18th for a solid par, all he needed to beat Floyd by one hole.

It was 1.20 on an oppressive afternoon, and 17 minutes later Colin Montgomerie gained an unlikely half from four down to play. Montgomerie did not make

one birdie during that closing stretch, but the intensity of the situation got the better of Mark Calcavecchia.

The former Open champion dropped seven strokes to complete the closing stretch in 7-6-5, and his capitulation dramatised the pressure.

Quite clearly Calcavecchia could not cope. Montgomerie, two down, had hit his tee shot into the water at the petrifying 17th, but Calcavecchia, who only needed to find dry land, followed his opponent into alligator country. He still had to take three putts on the green for Montgomerie to stay alive, which is exactly what he did.

Calcavecchia smashed his ball away in utter frustration and threw his putter to the ground. Then he moved forward to take five at the 18th where Montgomerie made a textbook four.

It heightened the pressure on his compatriots, although Paul Azinger responded as a fascinating contest with José María Olazábal went to the 18th hole.

Before that 13 holes had been exchanged with never more than one hole separating the two players. Azinger, however, gained the initiative when with two good putts at the 17th — he eventually holed from seven feet — he went one up.

As the two men went down the last hole, Corey Pavin secured the first full point for the United States when he beat Steve Richardson 2 and 1. Richardson appeared to have a chance of escaping at the 17th, but it was Pavin who got out of the hole with a marvelous recovery from the sand to the left of the green.

Pavin played his shot and leapt from out of the waste bunker to wave the ball towards the green. It worked; the ball finished two feet away.

As anticipated, Ballesteros defeated Levi 3 and 2, but the pivotal match appeared to that between Azinger and Olazábal.

Azinger had the advantage playing the 18th. Olazábal found sand on the hole. Azinger missed the green to the left, but he got up and down for a four to the Spaniard's five. It was now 2-06 and Europe led 12-11 with five matches left on the course. Europe needed two more points, but they were down in four.

Paul Broadhurst gave Europe a vital point, and the chance to retain the Cup, when he beat Mark O'Meara 3 and 1, and Fred Couples made it 13-13 when he defeated Torrance 3 and 2.



Troubles shared: Dave Stockton, left, the American captain, and Bernhard Gallacher, his European counterpart, watch anxiously yesterday



Troubles halved: Faldo, left, and Azinger concentrating on the jobs in their respective hands during the vital round of deciding singles



British football songs add spice to contest

Kiawah Island — The European team had the support of more than 3,000 spectators, whose enthusiasm provoked some American observers to call on their own supporters to exhibit their patriotism (Mitchell Platt writes).

Ken Burger, the executive sports editor of the *Sunday Post-Courier*, wrote: "The European fans, bless their little underarms, actually issued a verbal challenge on Saturday when they began singing rowdy English football songs as they celebrated their teams' amazing comeback. Our fans, bless their lemon-scented Evian breath, are still cheering and applauding as they do at a concert when they want Barry Manilow to sing *I Write The Songs* just one more time.

"We simply aren't accustomed to such raucous behaviour on the hallowed grounds of a golf course, but it's time for a change."

The exchanges between the supporters were good-humoured. The banter added to the occasion, although it is questionable whether choruses of "Ole, Ole, Ole, Ole" belong on the fairways, despite the electrifying atmosphere which prevailed, especially on Saturday.

The concern that the Ocean Course might not afford good viewing for such a large gallery mostly proved unjustified. Alison Root, one spectator from Britain, said: "I've been surprised because you can see more on this course despite the large crowds than you can on many courses in Britain."

HOLE-BY-HOLE GUIDE TO THE RYDER CUP

Kiawah Island: Par 72 (7,303 yards): Outward nine — 36 (3,550 yards): Inward nine — 36 (3,753 yards)

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Result
Yards	381	551	570	453	185	455	537	175	483	405	576	468	404	219	468	579	197	438	
Par	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	

Friday

Foursomes (United States names first)

P Azinger, C Beck	4	W	4	6	3	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	3	
S Ballesteros, J-M Olazábal	4	C	4	6	4	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	3	4	5	2	2	and 1
R Floyd, F Couples	4	6	4	5	2	5	2	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	3	2	and 1
B Langer, M James	5	5	4	5	3	6	5	3	4	4	5	4	3	3	4	6	3	
L Wadkins, H Irwin	3	4	3	5	2	4	C	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	6	W	4	and 2
D Gifford, C Montgomerie	5	4	4	5	3	5	W	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	C	4
P Stewart, M Calcavecchia	4	4	4	W	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	C	4	1 up
N Faldo, I Woosnam	4	5	4	C	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	6	W	4

Foursomes result: United States 3, Europe 1.

Fourballs (United States names first)

Fourballs (United States names first)																			
M O'Meara, L Wadkins	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	5	2	5	halved	
D Feherty, S Torrance	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	2	4	5	2	4	
P Azinger, C Beck	4	5	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	5		
S Ballesteros, J-M Olazábal	4	5	4	4	2	4	3	2	4	3	4	4	3	2	4	4	2	and 1	
M Calcavecchia, C Pavin	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	5		5	and 4	
M James, S Richardson	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	5		5	and 4	
F Couples, R Floyd	3	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	5	and 3	
N Faldo, I Woosnam	4	6	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4		

Fourballs result: United States 1½, Europe 2½.

Saturday

Foursomes (United States names first)

L Wadkins, H Irwin	6	5	5	4	3	4	4	3	5	3	6	4	5	4	4	W	4	and 2
D Feherty, S Torrance	4	6	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	C	5	
M Calcavecchia, P Stewart	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	5	2	3	4	6	3	4	5	C	5	1 hole
M James, S Richardson	4	6	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	3	5	5	4	4	3	4	8	W
P Azinger, M O'Meara	3	5	4	5	2	4	W	3	3	5	5	W						
N Faldo, D Gifford	5	5	5	3	3	5	C	3	5	4	5	C						
R Floyd, F Couples	4	5	5	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	
S Ballesteros, J-M Olazábal	5	5	4	4	2	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	6	3	and 1

Foursomes result: United States 3, Europe 1.

W: won; C: conceded

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Result
Yards	381	551	570	453	185	455	537	175	483	405	576	468	404	219	468	579	197	438	
Par	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	

Fourballs (United States names first)

P Azinger, H Irwin	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	3	5	5	3	4	2 and 1
I Woosnam, P Broadhurst	4	6	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	2 up
C Pavin, S Pate	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	3	5	5	3	3	2 and 1
B Langer, C Montgomerie	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	3	5	5	3	3	2 and 1
L Wadkins, W Levi	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	W	3 and 1
M James, S Richardson	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	C	W
P Stewart, F Couples	4	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	halved
S Ballesteros, J-M Olazábal	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	4

Fourballs result: United States 5½, Europe 5½.

Yesterday

Singles (United States names first)

R Floyd	5	5	6	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	W	5	4	3	5
N Faldo	4	6	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	C	5	4	2 up
P Stewart	5	5	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	3	2 and 1
D Feherty	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	2 and 1
M Calcavecchia	3	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	W	7	6	6	5
C Montgomerie	4	6	4	6	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	W	7	6	6	5
P Azinger	3	5	4	5	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	W	5	3	4	5	4
J-M Olazábal	4	4	3	5	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	C	4	5	5	4
C Pavin	4	4	W	4	4	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	W	5	3	4	2 up
S Richardson	3	5	C	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	2 and 1
W Levi	4	6	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	C	4	3	5	3
S Ballesteros	4	7	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	W	4	4	4	4	5	5	3
C Beck	4	4	4	C	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	W	W	3
I Woosnam	4	5	6	W	3	4	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	C	C	3

M O'Meara, P Broadhurst

F Couples	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	3
S Torrance	5	5	4	4	4	5	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	3
L Wadkins	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
M James	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
H Irwin	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
B Langer	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

S Pate (withdrawn, injured) awarded half v D Gifford.

Mansell fails to see Berger's joke

Barcelona — Nigel Mansell, of Britain, driving a Williams, yesterday won the Spanish grand prix in Barcelona and kept alive his hopes of the world championship. Five hours earlier, he had struck Gerhard Berger during extraordinary scenes at the drivers' briefing (Norman Howell writes).

Mansell, Berger, Ayrton Senna and Nelson Piquet were the protagonists in the incident, which exemplified the tension gripping Formula One near the end of the season.

How he hit the Austrian was not clear. Some observers said

it was a push, others an elbow, others that he grabbed him around the neck.

Jean Marie Balestre, the president of Fisa, the international governing body, also issued a warning to all drivers regarding the tactics at the start of the race. "Last week, somebody was much too enthusiastic at the start," he said.

Race report, page 39

Sail is the merest snag for Way

By BARRY PICKTHALL



PENNY Way, Britain's top boardsailor, has overcome her disappointment at finishing second at the Barcelona pre-Olympic regatta in July by winning the women's world championship off Long Beach California with a day to spare.

Her only problem during the series came as she left the beach for the eighth race and suffered a ripped sail and